FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in remarks to the press following the 21 June Cabinet session, said that agreement has been reached on "certain important measures" necessary for launching the "salvation process," Beirut radio reported. Asked about the status of the defense law, Karami indicated that discussion is proceeding normally and expressed hope that "complete agreement on all these matters" will be announced following the 23 June session. In a statement on the session reported by Beirut radio, Minister of State for the South and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri said: "For the first time we feel that the countdown has begun with regard to the Lebanese crisis..."

Gulf Conflict

While Iraq has strictly abided by the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets, Iran has violated the moratorium three times and is using it as a "strategic deception," establishing troop concentrations in Abadan and Khorramshahr, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz charged in a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Iran's refusal to accept a UN observer team is indicative of its intention to use towns near the border as assembly points for its troops and as "springboards" for its offensive against Iraq, he asserted. The Iraqi minister demanded immediate investigation of the situation.

In a related report, Iran's War Information Headquarters characterized allegations that Iran had shelled Basra on 21 June as "totally false" and a pretext for future attacks on Iranian "residential areas," according to IRNA.

In a subsequent development, a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman broadcast by Voice of the Masses accused Iran of further attacks on civilian targets, alleging that four artillery rounds were fired at civilian areas of Basra Governorate on 21 and 22 June. The statement affirmed that the Iranian regime will be held responsible for its actions.

Libya

Libya will allow British lawyers to act as observers when Libyan authorities question staff members of the former People's Bureau in London about the April killing of a British police woman, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam told newsmen in Athens, according to AFP. At-Turayki also maintained that Libya does not "export terrorism" and is ready for dialogue with the United States.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 122 *22 June 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Sends Reply to Chernenko Cable *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat-Mitterrand Meeting in Amman Denied *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Interviewed on Lebanon, Syria, Egypt *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Al-Wazir on Agreement With Dissident Factions *[AL-QABAS 20 Jun]* ..... A 1
Leaves for Aden Talks *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
PLO Command Warns of Possible Israeli Attack *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Palestinian Sources on Fatah-Syrian Relations *[AL-WATAN 20 Jun]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Bisharah Interviewed on Upcoming Army Chiefs Talks ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Maldives President ..... C 1
Prime Minister Leaves for Private Visit to Europe ..... C 1

KUWAIT

AWACS Information Shared by Saudi Arabia ..... C 1
AL-ANBA' Report *[20 Jun]* ..... C 2
Envoy to U.S. Discusses Stinger Missile Deal *[AL-QABAS 20 Jun]* ..... C 2
Soviet Official Discusses USSR Gulf Policy *[KHALEEJ TIMES 21 Jun]* ..... C 2

OMAN

Briefs: Envoy to Denmark ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Comment on Iran-Iraq Cease-Fire, UN Observers ..... C 3

UAE

Soviet Union Tourism Promotion Campaign Begins ..... C 4
Briefs: New Iranian Consul ..... C 4

PDRY

Chairman Discusses Rumors of Internal Situation ..... C 4
Friendship Bridge With PRC Inaugurated ..... C 6

EGYPT

Ghali Interviewed on Overall Mideast Situation *[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 16 Jun]* ..... D 1
AL-JUMHURIYAH Raps U.S.-Israeli Exercises ..... D 1
'Beirut: Egypt To Restore Ties With USSR in July ..... D 2
'Ali Receives Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason ..... D 2

'Ali, Cape Verde Minister Discuss African Issues ..... D 2

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz Message to UN Secretary General ..... E 1
Iran Shells Basra Governorate 21, 22 Jun ..... E 1
Armed Forces Communique No 1,503 — 21 June ..... E 1
Daily Warns Iran Against Violating Agreement *[ATH-THAWRAH]* ..... E 1
Oil Minister Returns From Brazil Visit ..... E 2
Briefs: Greek, Pakistani Ambassadors ..... E 2

JORDAN

AD-DUSTUR Criticizes U.S.-Israeli Naval Maneuvers ..... F 1
AR-RA'Y Denounces Continued Israeli Intransigence ..... F 1
SAWT ASH-SHA'B Surveys Prospects of Aden Meeting ..... F 1
Iraqi Ambassador Meets With UN Observers *[AD-DUSTUR 21 Jun]* ..... F 2
AKHBAR AL-USBU' Interviews Soviet Embassy Official *[21 Jun]* ..... F 2
Unofficial Economic Talks With Syria To Resume *[SAWT ASH-SHA'B 21 Jun]* ..... F 3
Four Embassies To Close; Four Others To Open *[AR-RA'Y 21 Jun]* ..... F 3
Foreign Ministry Denies Closures *[JNA]* ..... F 3
Briefs: Islamic Bank Approves Loan ..... F 3

LEBANON

Materials on Current Situation in Al-Biqa' ..... G 1
Reconnaissance, Training Exercises *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Israeli Tank Fire *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Israeli Maneuvers *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Reconnaissance Flights Reported *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Syrian-Israeli Artillery Exchange *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Tension Along Confrontation Lines *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Al-Biqa' Governor Denies Resignation *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Socialists, Communist View Israeli Action *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Israeli Gunboats Reported off Beirut Shores *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
VOL Reports on Security Situation in Beirut ..... G 2
Security Situation 21 Jun *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
RFL Reports Clashes ..... G 2
Ihdin Reports Phalangist Bombardment of Al-Kurah ..... G 2
Abu Salih Followers Defeated in Ba'labakk Infighting *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Ba'labakk Residents Protest Syrian Practices *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Karami Comments on Cabinet Session 21 June ..... G 2
Birri Expresses Optimism After Cabinet Meeting ..... G 3
Amal Transforms Sports City Into Military Center *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Opposition Parties Support Internal Security Forces ..... G 3
Shams Ad-Din Leaves for Syria to Meet Al-Asad ..... G 4
Saudi Mediator Leaves Beirut for Home ..... G 4
French Commander Meets Lebanese Forces Officers *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4

SYRIA

President Confers With Lebanese Shi'ite Leader ..... H 1
Officials Deny Rif'at al-Asad Told To Stay Abroad *[KUNA]* ..... H 1
Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Mufti, Aides ..... H 1
GDR Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Jordanian Ba'th Command Raps Husayn's Decision ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH Criticizes Shamir's 'Hostile Policy' ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Shamir Interviewed on International, Local Issues *[HADASHOT 22 Jun]* ..... I 1

Soviet-Egyptian Relations ..... I 1
Syrian Presence in Lebanon ..... I 1
Future Settlement Policy ..... I 1
Shamir Rejects Soviet Bid To Resume Relations ..... I 1
Alignment Publishes Political Platform *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 21 Jun]* ..... I 1
Two 'Terrorists' Killed in Eastern Lebanon ..... I 4
West Bank Village Leagues Head Arrested ..... I 4
Trial Begins of IDF Officers in Underground Case ..... I 4
National Guidance Committee Revival in West Bank *['AL HAMISHMAR 15 Jun]* ..... I 5
Envoy Meets Egyptian Prime Minister ..... I 5
Moda'i Departs for Colombia, U.S., Italy ..... I 5
Artzi Returns From Romanian Meetings ..... I 6
Namibia Seeking Israeli Agriculture Aid *[MA'ARIV 21 Jun]* ..... I 6
Discussions on Moving U.S. Embassy Reported ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

UN Envoy Discusses New Information Order ..... Q 1

LIBYA

London People's Bureau Incident To Be Investigated *[AFP]* ..... Q 1
Government Expels 350 Illegal Immigrants *[AFP]* ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Hassan Receives Turkish Minister of State ..... Q 2
Commerce Minister on EEC Familiarization Tour *[LE MATIN 16 Jun]* ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Outlaws, Dissidents Surrender to Authorities ..... Q 2

TUNISIA

Plan Minister Comments on Talks With EEC Officials *[L'ACTION 15 Jun]* ..... Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Communique Reports Moroccan Losses ..... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Representative on EWP Formation ..... R 1

SOMALIA

DFSS Committee Chairman on Front's Problems *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1
Radio Halgan Reports Mutiny Among Somali Troops ..... R 1
Commando Unit Attacks House of Regime 'Bootlickers' *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Mozambique Youth Leader Views Accord With S. Africa ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre Addresses Opening Session of Frolinat Congress ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Communique Issued on Visit of Niger's Kountche ..... T 1
PRC Presents Gift of Medicine, Medical Equipment ..... T 2

GHANA

New Algerian Ambassador Arrives, Comments ..... T 2

LIBERIA

University President Leaves for Visit to Israel ..... T 2

NIGER

350 Illegal Niger Workers Expelled From Libya ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Message From Sassou-Nguesso ..... T 2
Lagos Notes Niger, Benin Concern Over Borders ..... T 2
Military Council Upholds Verdicts on Former Governors ..... T 3
Former Anambra Governor Convicted by Tribunal ..... T 3
Chad Basin Official on Use of Lake Chad ..... T 3
Paper Denounces UK Rugby Tour of S. Africa ..... T 3

UPPER VOLTA

New ROK Ambassador Presents Credentials ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SADCC Information Ministers Meet in Botswana ..... U 1
Regional Approach Agreement Reached ..... U 1

ANGOLA

ANGOP Comments on Dos Santos Namibe Speech ..... U 1
Egypt's Ghali Denies Ties With UNITA ..... U 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRK *[Phnom Penh]* ..... U 2
ANGOP Discusses International Refugee Aid ..... U 2
People's Defence Forces Kill 3 FNLA 'Bandits' ..... U 3
UNITA Communique on Capture of Americans *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 3
UNITA Reports Victories in 4 Districts ..... U 3

BOTSWANA

Police Confirm SWAPO 'Terrorists' Jailed ..... U 4

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Addresses BNP Briefing Session ..... U 4

MALAWI

Japanese Official Arrives, Comments on Aid ..... U 4

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Comments on Nkomati, 'Bandits,' Reshuffle ..... U 4
Gen Dos Santos Attends Training Ceremony ..... U 5
Cites Need for Links ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

Van Niekerk Denies Nuclear Waste Negotiations ..... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Released CSSR Hostages Arrive in Johannesburg ..... U 5
Leave for Kinshasa ..... U 5
Hostages Illustrate Shift in Angolan Realities ..... U 5
Paper Scores Criticism of Accords With Neighbors *[Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER 20 Jun]* ..... U 6
Radio Cites CIA Head on Soviet Role in Region ..... U 6
Spokesman Denies UNITA's Savimbi Visiting RSA ..... U 7
Colored Party May Cut Constitutional Support ..... U 7
Minister Scorns Attempts at Intimidation ..... U 7
Man Killed in Bethal Blast Identified as ANC ..... U 7
4 Injured in Police Raid on Squatter Camp ..... U 7

SWAZILAND

Mfanasibili Share in Import Company 'Nominal' *[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL 21 Jun]* ..... U 7
Queen Regent Speaks at Reception of ROK Envoy *[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 21 Jun]* ..... U 8

ZAMBIA

Botha Offer To Leave Namibia Called 'Ludicrous' *[TIMES OF ZAMBIA 8 Jun]* ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

House Speaker Calls for Single Voters Roll ..... U 9
Relative Calm in Midlands After Party Violence ..... U 9
HERALD Calls for End to 'Vigilante Violence' ..... U 10
Atrocity Commission Ready To Publish Report ..... U 10
Visiting Japanese Vice Minister Meets With Mugabe ..... U 10
Meets With Chidzero ..... U 10
Signs Aid Pacts ..... U 10
Mugabe Assures Farmers of Drought Assistance ..... U 11
Trade Minister Opens Harare PTA Meeting ..... U 11
New Rehabilitation Program for Refugees ..... U 11
Official Tours Matabeleland; Rally planned ..... U 11

'Arafat Sends Reply to Chernenko Cable

JN211739 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a thank you message to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in reply to the Soviet leader's congratulatory cable on the PLO's 20th anniversary.

Brother Abu Ja'far, head of the PLO's Political Department [name and title as heard], gave the message to the Soviet ambassador in Tunis yesterday.

In his message to the leader of the friendly USSR, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that our Palestinian people will not lay down their arms until they regain their inalienable national rights and that they will remain in the frontline trench to confront the Zionist forces of occupation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the nature of the situation and developments in the Middle East, and the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against this region which aims to take it back to the days of colonialism and decadent regimes.

He said that Israel would not have been able to wage its wars against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people had it not been for the U.S. Administration's unlimited support on all levels and the dispatch of the most sophisticated U.S. weapons of death and destruction to Israel.

In his message, Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed the appreciation of our people and the PLO for the USSR's firm stands of support for our people's just struggle.

Brother Abu Ja'far and the Soviet ambassador discussed the tense situation in the Middle East. The two sides stressed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war, which imperialism attempts to escalate and expand in preparation for its direct intervention and, consequently, establishment of bases and domination of the region. They also discussed the results of the Aden meetings and the possibility of convening an international conference to settle the Middle East conflict within a just and comprehensive solution.

'Arafat-Mitterrand Meeting in Amman Denied

JN211804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A Palestinian information spokesman in Tunis has stated the following: There have been repeated media reports recently of a possible meeting between brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and French President Francois Mitterrand in the Jordanian capital, Amman. At that time, the report was denied in a manner that generated some confusion and ambiguity.

Therefore, we would like to explain that, despite the good relations between the PLO and France and the continued meetings and contacts with senior officials, a meeting between President Mitterrand and Brother Abu 'Ammar is not being discussed at present.

'Arafat Interviewed on Lebanon, Syria, Egypt

LD211651 Kuwait KUNA in English 1524 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 21 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has indicated that "brave guerrilla operations against the Israelis in southern Lebanon are taking place through preparation and coordination with the Palestinians in one way or another."

In an interview with the London-based Arabic magazine *AT-TADAMON* published Thursday, Abu 'Ammar said that although the Palestinian fighters were forced to leave Lebanon after the Israeli invasion, all the Lebanese national and progressive forces have to be considered in the ranks of our revolution." [quotation mark as received]

On his relations with Syria, 'Arafat reiterated that he could not abandon the relationship with Damascus "because the battle is larger than all of us and it requires comprehensive confrontation."

He repeated his calls for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold and for finding an end to the Iran-Iraq war, as well as patching-up Arab differences.

The Palestinian leader insisted that he was seeking a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem, but he was "not in favour of the American or Israeli peace." He was supporting "genuine peace" which would reaffirm the principle of self-determination and the creation of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Al-Wazir on Agreement With Dissident Factions

GF211528 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 Jun 84

['Amid ash-Shanti dispatch]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, announced that an agreement has been forged among the various Palestinian factions on nominating deputies to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on forming a permanent general secretariat, and on increasing the committee's membership, in addition to matters dealing with the means of forming and conducting the committee and providing expanded authority to the members so that decisions will be unanimous.

In a telephone conversation with *AL-QABAS*, he said that a Central Council will, for the first time, be directly elected by the Palestine National Council, will question the Central Committee on its actions, and will have a permanent bureau and all-encompassing authority. Abu Jihad pointed out that the Aden meeting, which is scheduled to be held on Friday, will be decisive since it will define the procession of the joint action of the Palestinian factions. He went on to say the agreement hammered out by these factions covered more than 90 percent of the issues discussed and that deliberations are still continuing in order to reach agreement on the other issues during the meeting which will be held on Friday.

Abu Jihad indicated that the differences currently focus on three pending issues. They are the incidents in Tripoli, the visit by Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Egypt, and setting the date for the convocation of the Palestine National Council, for which Fatah has proposed 7 July.

Answering a question about relations with Syria, he said that Damascus is still adhering to its previous conditions, which call for condemning Abu 'Ammar personally, an action which the Fatah Central Committee has rejected.

He added: Despite the mediations undertaken by Algeria, the PDRY, and the Soviet Union, there has been no progress with regard to Palestinian-Syrian differences. He said that he visited Saudi Arabia recently "to discuss this issue and that the Saudi brothers pledged to dispatch a senior official to Damascus to discuss this issue."

Leaves for Aden Talks

JN211331 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee, left for Aden today to take part in the Palestinian dialogue talks which will resume tomorrow. In a statement before leaving Amman, Abu Jihad expressed the hope that tomorrow's round of talks would be the last and that it would result in an agreement on the date of the next PNC session. He explained that tomorrow's talks will be followed by an expanded meeting to be attended by all Palestinian groups to discuss the settlement of Palestinian differences and the drafting of an agenda for the PNC session.

PLO Command Warns of Possible Israeli Attack

JN211759 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces today warned that the Zionist enemy army might carry out certain military operations against Palestinian revolution targets in the places where revolution forces are stationed.

The command warned that a surprise Israeli military attack is expected, particularly in Tunis. The command called for adopting the utmost degree of alertness and caution and for preparing to strongly confront any eventuality.

Palestinian Sources on Fatah-Syrian Relations

GF211538 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Sattar Jabbar Dispatch]

[Excerpt] Well-informed Palestinian sources told *AL-WATAN* that relations between Syria and the Fatah Central Committee have become deadlocked. The sources went on to say that the Syrians are still strongly opposing any discussions with Yasir 'Arafat and they still refuse to meet with him in Damascus.

These very well-informed sources pointed out that all the mediations undertaken by Moscow, Aden, and Algeria have ended unsuccessfully. They added that the PFLP and the DFLP will reach a final position shortly on all the issues discussed in the Palestinian arena. The sources expected the establishment of a new National Salvation Front similar to the current salvation group, which is chaired by Khalid al-Fahum, with some minor modifications.

GULF AFFAIRS

Bisharah Interviewed on Upcoming Army Chiefs Talks

LD221145 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1007 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Jun (KUNA) — GCC General Secretary 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, according to two separate press interviews published here today, has said the emergency meeting of the army chiefs of staff of the GCC states to be held in Riyadh tomorrow is in line with the political decision of the Gulf summit to rely on oneself and strengthen one's own abilities.

In his statement to *AS-SIYASAH*, Bisharah added the chiefs of staff will discuss steps to speed military integration, which is running parallel with both the economic and political integration.

He told *AL-QABAS* the chiefs of staff meeting assumes a distinctive importance in view of the current difficult circumstances the Gulf region is experiencing, since it is an important political manifestation reflecting the determination of the council's states to protect their security, borders and interests, and asserting their adherence to the principle of undertaking the defense of their security.

He pointed out the recent escalation operations in the Arabian Gulf, and the Iranian attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers have prompted the council's states to speed up unification of the military effort under a united command. Bisharah said this is what the GCC is seeking...[agency ellipses] and that the competent committees at the General Secretariat are working tirelessly to speed the realization of this end. However, we cannot under any circumstances describe this as an easy target.

He told *AS-SIYASAH* the council's states will emerge from being a circle of small states and enter into the framework of states enjoying strong entities with a full role in the international community...[agency ellipses], and this role will be reckoned with considerably.

Regarding the extent of the hopes for possibly ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, Bisharah told *AL-QABAS* no one can possibly stop the war between Iraq and Iran except the two warring parties themselves. Concerning the question of international intervention in this war and the extent to which international forces be allowed to stop it, Bisharah said this war cannot possibly continue if the two warring parties decide to halt it. He said the international forces see the war's continuation as what they desire to achieve their interests and economic and political designs through it.

In his statement to *AS-SIYASAH* he expressed hope that the circle of agreement between Iraq and Iran would widen to cover all the war fronts.

He told *AL-QABAS* there is no escape from the negotiating table to resolve the outstanding problems between the two neighbours — Iraq and Iran — and renewed his invitation to Iran to broaden its scope for the efforts to find a just solution to the conflict so as to preserve human life and protect the resources of the states and the destinies of the peoples in the Arabian Gulf.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Maldives President

GF220636 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Manama, 21 Jun (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, has received a message from Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the president of Maldives, on bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Ismail Fatthi, deputy governor of the Maldives Monetary Agency and Maldives president's envoy, during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain here tonight.

The Maldives envoy arrived in Manama last night on a 3-day visit to Bahrain within his tour of a number of countries in the region.

Prime Minister Leaves for Private Visit to Europe

GF220637 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, 22 Jun (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, left early today for Europe on a private visit.

Shaykh Khalifah delegated Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force to act as prime minister during his absence abroad.

KUWAIT

AWACS Information Shared by Saudi Arabia

LD211518 Kuwait KUNA in English 1341 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 21 (KUNA) — With America's approval and help, Saudi Arabia has been providing Kuwait with information from the U.S.-operated AWACS early-warning planes monitoring air and sea activity in the Arabian Gulf, it was officially announced here.

In a statement released late Wednesday, the State Department said that in conjunction with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, "We are looking at ways we can improve the air defense capability of Kuwait, including ways to upgrade the efficiency of AWACS data-sharing between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and formalize the current ad hoc arrangement."

The announcement came one day after the United States said it was not planning to sell Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Kuwait in the immediate future, but was instead seeking other, more effective ways of bolstering Kuwaiti air defenses.

Kuwait had requested the shoulder-held Stingers to help defend itself against Iranian air attacks in the event of an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war. Saudi Arabia recently received an emergency shipment of 400 Stingers in a sale that reportedly depleted existing American inventories of the portable weapon system.

One American official was quoted in Thursday's *NEW YORK TIMES* as saying that the arrangement for providing Kuwait with data from the AWACS radar planes based in Saudi Arabia was "compensation for the Stinger turndown."

The State Department's announcement Wednesday about the sharing of AWACS data said that the action was being taken "on an intermittent basis" and had been "limited to occasions when there is a clear and immediate threat of possible penetration of Kuwait airspace."

The Reagan administration agreed that "sharing this information with Kuwait was not only appropriate but supports our objective of enhancing security in the Gulf."

It said current U.S. policy was to support the self-defense effort of non-belligerent Gulf states, including Kuwait, and "to promote their cooperative efforts."

Official sources here said that the U.S. has also advised Kuwait to upgrade its existing air defense missile system, composed of American improved Hawks. The United States was expected to provide technical assistance in that regard.

Kuwait has reportedly been informed that the administration would look more favorably on a request for new fixed anti-aircraft guns and missiles than it did on the Stinger request.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that some U.S. officials are not satisfied with the administration's response to Kuwait's defense needs.

These officials were quoted as saying that in recent months, the administration has been making a determined effort to draw Kuwait closer to the West, despite its differences with the United States over Middle East policy.

As these officials saw it, the efforts were beginning to work as the Iran-Iraq war heated up in recent months.

But in denying the Stingers, one offficial said, "We failed the first test they put to us."

Other officials were quoted as saying that American military personnel and contract employees had been working with the Saudis and Kuwaitis in the last two weeks to set up the technical side of the AWACS data-sharing operation.

They said it was a "complicated process" that neither Gulf state would handle alone.

AL-ANBA' Report

GF211704 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Khalil Baydun report]

[Excerpts] On the subject of defense, high-level Gulf sources revealed to *AL-ANBA'* that the Saudi early warning aircraft "AWACS" are currently providing information directly to the Saudi Air Force which has been authorized to respond at once to any violation of Saudi airspace without referring to higher political or military leadership.

These sources added that while the Saudi pilots are protecting Saudi airspace with total air cover, the airplanes in Kuwait are undertaking this task with regard to the Kuwaiti airspace, especially following the announcement by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, that the Kuwaiti Air Force has been linked with the "AWACS" information network and that some technical equipment, which will aid this effort and raise its efficiency, will arrive in Kuwait within a week.

These sources said in light of the information which has reached the Gulf military authorities and which was presented to the foreign ministers in their recent meeting, the Saudi Air Force can ensure air cover to all the GCC countries.

Envoy to U.S. Discusses Stinger Missile Deal

GF211252 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The Kuwaiti ambassador to Washington, Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir as-Sabah, told *AL-QABAS* in a telephone dispatch: So far, we have not been apprised about the U.S. decision with regard to the "Stinger" missiles. He went on to say that this issue is still subject to study and to consultation with regard to the various requirements. He pointed out that the United States is currently undergoing elections "and we would prefer that this deal does not go through the Congress." He emphasized that U.S.-Kuwaiti relations are excellent and are making immense progress. He indicated also that Washington will shortly announce the nomination of a new ambassador in Kuwait.

Soviet Official Discusses USSR Gulf Policy

LD211242 Kuwait KUNA in English 1015 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 21 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union is so keen on supporting Kuwait against any aggression while, simultaneously, it is committed to the non-interference policy in the Kuwaiti internal affairs, a prominent Soviet official stressed today.

In a panel discussion organized and conducted by the Kuwaiti daily *'AL-WATAN'* published today, (Dr Igor Pleve), head of the foreign affairs section of the Soviet literary paper, an expert in economics and a theoretician both in politics and literature, emphasized that the Soviet Union highly regards Kuwait — as a state as well as a people. "We respect Kuwait, the small country that enjoys great political power and plays an efficient role in the Arab politics, particularly in the Gulf," (Pleve) said.

He added that the USSR spares no effort in "fostering the prestige of Kuwait and solidifying the countries' stances and that of Iraq as well."

"We have no demands to impose upon Kuwait, yet consultations are profitable for the two parties.

"The USSR supports the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait, and non-interference in the state's internal affairs is a matter of principle for us," (Pleve) emphasized.

The Soviet official greatly exalted the chief Kuwaiti diplomat, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, as widely respectable in the Soviet Union and as an influential figure among the Soviet orientalists and Mideast politics experts.

As regards the Arabian Gulf region and the Iraq-Iran war, the Soviet official stressed that they have no intentions to interfere in the Gulf and have no such Caesarian ambitions. "At present we support the Arabs, and the defeat of Iraq is a defeat to all Arabs.... We are very concerned about the emergence of a coherent and united Arab position," he maintained.

(Pleve) stressed the Israeli concern over the Iraqi-Iranian war which has been embodied through continuous provision of Israeli weaponry to Iran since the beginning of the war so as to weaken the Iraqis and the Arabs.

(Pleve) revealed the absence of consultations between his country and Iraq notwithstanding the Soviet support to Iraq both in arms and political stance.

Concerning the Syrian-Palestinian dispute, he stated that the Soviet Union has been exerting efforts to bring that dispute to an end.

"We support the unity of the Palestinian resistance and the establishment of normal relations between Syria and Iraq," (Pleve) said, quoting Syrian officials as saying that Syria would support Iraq in case Iran occupied Iraqi territories.

The official stated that the Soviet Union had contacts with Tehran in an attempt to terminate the war.

Regarding the Soviet role in the region, he illustrated that since the 1940s, the USSR has been seeking peace in the region, and has been against the Iraq-Iran war because his country would rather enjoy border stability.

The U.S. has been establishing military bases, equipment, roads, and trans-oceanic communications, the Soviet official said, adding that the U.S. has been also diligently endeavouring to return to Iran, not as a presidential election target, but as a long-term strategic objective

The only beneficiary from the ongoing war is the U.S., according to (Pleve), which imposes upon the USSR to adopt a position.

In defense of the Soviet non-interference militarily during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said that relations between his country and Lebanon did not transcend that of mere diplomacy. There had to be rapproachement plans, proposals, or demands. Since the very beginning of the invasion the Soviet Union had adopted its position, (Pleve) said, yet the USSR received no call to do something in Lebanon. "All the Lebanese eggs were placed in the American basket," he commented.

The Soviet official pointed to an implicit relation between Britain and the clergymen in Iran, and disclosed that clandestine messages have been exchanged between Khomeyni and the British authorities. He added that he personally made a comprehensive review of all Khomeyni speeches in which no attacks against Britain have been voiced. The U.S is still maintaining certain forces within the Iranian regime expected to play a certain role in the future, he concluded.

OMAN

Briefs

Envoy to Denmark — Najjar Muhammad 'Ali presented his credentials to the Queen of Denmark, Margrethe II, as Omani nonresident ambassador to Denmark. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jun 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Comment on Iran-Iraq Cease-Fire, UN Observers

LD211504 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Samir Habib Bakhsh commentary]

[Text] As a team of international observers are about to implement their tasks — embodied in the agreement that binds Iraq and Iran not to strike civilian targets — and set up positions on Iraqi territory, Iran has refused to let them be stationed in Iranian territory, after both Iran and Iraq agreed to the request of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to stop military attacks on civilian centers. Nevertheless, the UN organization still continues efforts with the Iranian side.

The truth is that agreement to refrain from striking civilian targets in both Muslim countries will spare the innocent civilians — women, old persons, and children — the dangers of the fighting's escalation. The agreement to stop striking civilian targets, if achieved, will also be an opening to an overall cease-fire agreement and the beginning of the end of the Iraqi-Iranian war, in its 45th month.

If implemented, agreement to stop striking civilian targets is also regarded by observers as a positive gesture to establish security in the area and a desire not to escalate this war. If realized, this step will be followed by another, the dispatch of an international force to separate the warring sides in the battlefront in this important world area. The threat of peace here would certainly affect international peace and security.

The observers hope the agreement to stop striking civilian targets will come into force, particularly as Iraq has accused the Iranian Army yesterday evening of violating the truce agreement calling for a halt in civilian target strikes, noting they had been hit in the Iraqi province of Basra. The observers also hope that all efforts to stop this war will be responded to positively because no one will benefit from it or its escalation except the enemies of peace and Islam.

UAE

Soviet Union Tourism Promotion Campaign Begins

GF211041 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 21 Jun 84 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpts] The first ever charter flight carrying 120 UAE tourists to the Soviet Union takes off from Abu Dhabi on June 28 for a 15-day packaged holiday in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, Moscow and Leningrad.

The charter arranged by Al-Yusuf Travel Agency, GSA's [General Service Agents] for Aeroflot, in collaboration with the airline and Intourist, the Soviet foreign travel organisation, will be the first of eight to be operated this summer as part of a campaign to promote tourism from this part of the world to the Soviet Union.

Mr Yevgeniy A. Korolkov, an Intourist director deputed to lead the campaign, told a press conference at the Dubayy Plaza Hotel yesterday that the holiday charter programme, also being introduced in Kuwait, could be expected to become a regular part of the holiday travel market in the lower Gulf region.

As part of the programme to develop local interest in visiting the Soviet Union, Mr Korolkov said Al Yusuf, Intourism and Aeroflot had signed an agreement with the Dubayy Plaza Hotel to hold a Soviet week in October. A troupe of entertainers, and cooks preparing Soviet dishes for the duration of the week would also be flown in. Efforts were being made to hold a similar event in Abu Dhabi, while programmes had already been worked out for Kuwait.

Mr Korolkov said the Soviet Government had decided in principle to open a representative office somewhere in the Gulf. The choice of country had not yet been made. Such an office would greatly assist in the dissemination of important tourism information in this region.

Besides the ongoing charter programme, the Soviet official said, Intourist and Aeroflot had developed several schemes that made it possible for specialist groups including sportsmen to visit his country on training programmes.

Briefs

New Iranian Consul — Minister of Finance and Industry Hamdan ibn Rashid received at his residence last night Mr Baqir Sakha'i, the new Iranian consul general in Dubayy, as he assumed his new duty. [Text] [Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD* in Arabic 20 Jun 84 p 2 GF]

PDRY

Chairman Discusses Rumors of Internal Situation

GF220828 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, by an unidentified reporter for the San'a'-based newspaper *AL-AMAL*. The interview was published in the PDRY newspaper *14 OCTOBER* on 21 Jun; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] What can you say about the internal development of the party and the intensification of the party role of the masses?

['Ali Nasir Muhammad] Before I say yes, the party has developed internally, and explain that development, I should point out that what has been achieved in this regard does not mean we have been totally successful in our party activities, our work constructing the country, firmly establishing the national economy's bases, developing the country's defensive capability, and overcoming the remains of the old society's customs. We are proud of our successes during recent years, but we are not afraid to admit the existing impediments to our struggle for implementing the party program. I feel a discussion of our situation would not be objective if it were limited to demonstrating the positive sides of the experience and ennumerating only the successes. Thus, reference to the defects and defining the weakness in our work gives an objective and comprehensive nature to any realistict, responsible, and serious assessment of our situation. I say this out of a deep belief that to cover up the defects and show only the successes in the work of the committees and establishments, and even in the work and stances of individuals, cannot help us in discovering [word indistinct] factors and defining their practical solutions.

Thus, our ability to criticize the weaknesses in our work will aid us in achieving further successes in implementing the current policy of the party. Certainly, there is a difference between those who talk about the weaknesses out of concern for the experience and the security of our development and those who aim at defaming and doubting the experience and [word indistinct] the efforts of the hard workers building a new life with their sweat and blood.

[Reporter] If the party is an organized struggle method which (?agrees) with the unity of the political, ideological, and organizational conception and collective leadership and overcomes the social, tribal, sectarian, [word indistinct], and other sicknesses, and if the YSP is a symbol of a new experience in the Arab homeland, what are the bases on which the party counts to reach unity and cohesion, particularly after confronting the incidents to which it was subjected?

[Muhammad] The bases of our unity and cohesion lie in the soundness of our class and ideological options and our party's national, pan-Arab, and international policy. This was stated in

the program approved by our party's General Congress, which includes the party's political program and internal policy and the main direction of the 5-year plan. Our activity is carried out and all issues presented for discussion by the party and state committees are solved on the basis of those documents and the decisions of the party leadership committees. The existence of different views on this or that issue is very normal. Differences of opinion might occur, but that does not exceed the limit of expressing the view of the party member as member of the Central Committee or as member of branch organizations.

When a decision is made on the issue in question, all should abide by it in accordance with democratic centralization which means, among other things, that the minority should give in to the majority. Through our experience, it is clear there are occasional differences of opinion on the means and methods of implementing principles but not onprinciples themselves. Party democracy gives every member the opportunity to express his views with courage on any issue in accordance with the statutes. Every member has the right to bring to account, question, and criticize any other member, whatever the latter's post or rank might be. Democracy allows every member to express his opinion without fear of punishment, and the party gets stronger when democracy is linked with criticism because the party is not strengthened without improvement.

[Reporter] Rumors were circulated during the preparations for the Central Committee session that there are differences among the party leaders. What is your comment on this?

[Muhammad] The rumors against our party and government are based on political and social hostility toward us. These rumors are part of activities against our party and government. In my previous reply I referred to an important issue: party internal democracy. I noted this democracy allows every member to express his view within the party on any issue or question. It is natural to have differences of opinion. However, these differences end with the minority giving in to the majority. This means no one in our party can impose a view on the majority. The party's internal system and logic is the weapon to settle any differences that may arise in the party organization; no one can use other means contrary to the party's principles and legitimacy. We have always rejected and followed the activities of imperialist and reactionary circles which are part of the activities against the PDRY. It seems these circles made the same mistake when they believed they could harm our government or undermine our party's unity and cohesion under the illusion of exploiting differences. These circles were disappointed when they learned our party and people are stronger and more cohesive than at any time before, and they should understand that after our people have offered sacrifices and made accomplishments, no force or power can undermine this experience.

Those who have struggled for the sake of our party's experience are still living and are still able to preserve and protect it. Other generations are following the same path as these people, who understand their duties toward party, homeland, and people.

[Reporter] At the conclusion of the 12th session of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau was expanded with five new members: Anis Hasan Yahya; Salih Muslih Qasim; 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib; Salim Salih Muhammad; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali. Why were these members elected?

[Muhammad] As is known, we are heading toward the convocation of the party's general congress next year. Such an important event necessarily requires effective comprehensive and overall preparations on the economic, social, and political levels. In this connection, we decided to involve leading experienced colleagues in the preparations for this congress, out of the need for decision-making, by selecting them as Political Bureau members.

[Reporter] The press statement said party organizations should be armed with high vigilance against political, economic, and intellectual sabotage by the revolution's enemies, who aim to undermine progressive accomplishments. What are these forms of sabotage and how can the party members and masses counter and foil them?

[Muhammad] It is clear these forms of sabotage are represented in falsifications, charges, and accusations against the PDRY and its policy to distort it and depict it as a nuisance and a country which acts as a passport for communism. All this is coupled with other campaigns of hostile rumors against the party and its policy which aim to split it and undermine the people's confidence in it. Some circles are carrying out hostile activities by reactiviting some camps and mustering mercenaries. These reactionary circles are responsible for the result of these activities. Although we believed the past lessons were sufficient to end any attempt to undermine our government, these circles did not desist. We adopted a number of measures in the past and were able to end many acts of sabotage against our country. Nowadays we are able to foil any acts of sabotage whatever their source may be. Our party's strugglers, who are present everywhere, are vigilant towards plots against our people and country. They know their duty very well. They are called on to unify their forces and prepare to counter any acts of sabotage. We should not give the enemy the opportunity to continue his attacks. As we said, we should remain vigilant to readily foil the activities and acts of the class's enemy. At the same time, we should continue our peaceful efforts, which rightfully aim at providing security and stability for all the region's peoples without exception because we are calling for peace and security.

[Reporter] Brother President, allow me to move to an issue which is the main concern of the people and the future of its sons. This is the issue of Yemeni unity. This is the noble task of all honorable nationalists in Yemen. What are the results of your efforts in conjunction with the political leadership in the northern part of the homeland, particularly Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih?

[Muhammad] It is true no issue receives so much attention and enthusiasm as that of unity. I say this is not strange. This is our national issue. The development of the homeland is the revolution's noble objective for the sake of which our people struggled and for which hundreds of people were martyred to achieve its victory. Despite all current temporary circumstances of [word indistinct], I am confident the homeland will be reunited and our country will become stronger in this region and will be a factor in establishing peace, security, and stability in it.

Of course, many efforts have been made in this direction in cooperation with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland. Our recent meetings with Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Aden, San'a', Hajjah, Ta'izz, and Hadramawt served the cause of the Yemeni people, who have always followed up our unity meetings with concern. We are satisfied over the results because they yielded the many joint institutions of the two parts of the homeland which are nourished and sponsored by the Supreme Yemeni Council.

[Reporter] In your press interview with the magazine *AT-TADAMUN* you noted there is no opposition in the southern part of the homeland. What is meant by opposition? Are there no opponents to the system? Are there no forces with views contrary to the party's policy?

[Muhammad] Yes, I said there is no real presence of the opposition which the reactionaries talk about. I said all national forces have united. By opposition I meant opposition which springs from the people withlinks to the homeland and the new society we are building for the workers and toilers.

However, this does not mean there are no forces hostile to our government. There are groups of mercenaries which imperialist and reactionary circles have (?placed) in a number of areas who, over the past years, have been moved from one place to another and from one camp to another. These groups are tools of terrorism directed by reactionary circles whenever they feel the need to use them against the Yemeni revolution to appease their old hidden rancor against our Yemeni people. These tools are groups of mercenaries the people have rejected because of their treason and conspiracies against their revolution. The West and the reactionary circles adopt these tools and place them as opposition on the scene.

Friendship Bridge With PRC Inaugurated

GF211500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, inaugurated the friendship bridge in Az-Zanjabar in Abyan Governorate this morning. The bridge was constructed within the framework of cooperation between the PDRY and the PRC on the occasion of our people's celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Glorious Corrective Movement.

A rally held on this occasion was attended by a number of Political Bureau members and the YSP Central Committee, ministers, the PRC vice minister of communications, the PRC ambassador in Aden, the Yemeni and Chinese laborers who worked on the project, and a large number of citizens.

Ghali Interviewed on Overall Mideast Situation

PM211221 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Jun 84 p 10

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butros Ghali by *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you expect from the U.S. and Israeli elections?

[Ghali] Certainly the formation of a new Israeli Government after the elections, whether a Likud or a Labor Party government, is bound to create new conditions and a new atmosphere we hope will contribute to giving a new momentum to the peace process. After the elections the U.S. Administration, whether President Reagan's or a new administration, will be free from election pressure and so, I expect, capable of supporting the peace process in the Middle East more actively and effectively.

[Question] In light of an increasing possibility of the Labor Party's return to power in Israel, some observers believe there will be possible a new scenario, based on the "Jordanian option," acceptable to the Labor Party with certain conditions within the old Allon plan. Do you believe a comprehensive settlement would come nearer through this scenario?

[Ghali] The return of the Israeli Labor Party is still assumption and speculation. Whatever the case, Egyptian diplomacy does not wager on this or that political party coming to power in Israel. Egyptian diplomacy's long experience with Israeli politics has shown that the difference between the Likud and the Labor Party is probably in method, not objective. Therefore, we do not rely on one party to the exclusion of another. What matters to us is the ability of the Israeli Government, regardless of the party it represents, to prove its good will for peace.

[Question] Since we have been talking about settlement, to which the Israeli entity is a party, what is the present status of Egyptian-Israeli relations?

[Ghali] Egypt is anxious to keep bridges open to Israel, despite halting official contacts since June 1982, with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. But Egyptian diplomacy has built bridges to various Israeli forces, organizations, and personalities that believe in the importance of peace. On the international level Egypt has also continued its contacts with the EC and all international parties concerned.

[Question] Does Egypt prefer the next step to a comprehensive settlement to take place through an international forum, along the lines of the "Geneva conference," or along different lines?

[Ghali] Egyptian diplomacy is extremely flexible. Egypt was never against the Geneva conference formula. But that formula requires the acceptance of all parties, which, if it happens, will be an important development because it will open the door to effective international cooperation between East and West in ending the Middle East crisis.

[Question] This East-West cooperation leads to the question of Egyptian-Soviet relations. When will the Egyptian and Soviet ambassadors return to their posts in Moscow and Cairo? How would this affect the peace process?

[Ghali] The development of Egyptian-Soviet relations over the past 2 years will culiminate in the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow and the Soviet ambassador to Cairo. We are hoping this will take place shortly. This would be an expression of Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignement and would boost Egypt's international standing. This development will also affect peace efforts in the Middle East, because the Soviet Union's return to an active role in the Middle East crisis would bring certain pressures to bear on the United States and prompt it to reconsider its international calculations and its ties with the Israeli side, which feels reassured by the strategic nature characterizing those ties since the Soviet role receded.

[Question] Will this development between Cairo and Moscow help settle the present disputes between Egypt and Syria? What is the truth about reports regarding Egyptian-Syrian contacts in the past few months?

[Ghali] We should not exaggerate the present disputes between Cairo and Damascus. The differences between the Egyptian and Syrian stands would gradually decrease if we took into consideration Arab acceptance of the Security Council resolution proposed as a basis for a settlement in the Middle East. Although there are no Egyptian-Syrian contacts at present, it is not unlikely that such contact will take place in the future.

[Question] What is your opinion of the trend in certain African states to resume relations with Israel?

[Ghali] Egypt's policy is based on discouraging African countries from establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. Relations were severed with Israel not only because of its occupation of an OAU member state, Egypt, but also because of Israel's aggressive policy and the denial of the Palestinian people's rights. This aggressive policy is continuing, and Israel's denial of the Palestinian people's rights is continuing as well. Therefore, there is still a need for the African countries to break off their relations with Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Raps U.S.-Israeli Exercises

NC220640 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article headlined "The Exercises and the Ugly Face," the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that joint military exercises are currently taking place between the U.S. 6th Fleet and Israeli forces within the framework of the strategic cooperation agreement between the two countries. The newspaper explains that this agreement has upgraded Israel from a small state completely reliant on the United States to the status of an ally worthy of strategic cooperation and alliance with one of the two superpowers.

The United States is thus no longer a party that merely supplies Israel with arms and equipment now that common interests have brought them closer and closer and strategic cooperation between them has become inevitable.

The newspaper explains that one of the simplest rules of strategy is that any cooperation of this kind must have common objectives to justify its existence. Naturally, it is illogical for the objective to be to confront the Soviet Union, because Israel, come what may, will not antagonize a superpower that supports Israel's security and existence. Therefore, there are no other forces in the area to justify the existence of this U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation except the Arab people, above all the Palestinian people, who we all demand should have their rights to land, homeland, and future restored.

Beirut: Egypt To Restore Ties With USSR in July
NC211626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Egypt has informed the United States of its desire to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union during July.

'Ali Receives Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason
NC211544 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jun (MENA) — Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received at his office today Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason.

'Ali, Cape Verde Minister Discuss African Issues
NC211650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jun (MENA) — Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received in his office this afternoon Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino Manuel da Luz, who is currently visiting Egypt and will convey a message from the president of his country to President Mubarak.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that they reviewed during the meeting the situation in Africa, the continent's pressing problems, and the role played by the Cape Verde Republic concerning West Africa's problems, which Egypt welcomes. They also discussed the two countries' cooperation in solving these problems as well as the preparations required for the forthcoming African summit conference.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the meeting also dealt with the two countries' relations and the means of promoting technical cooperation in various fields.

Tariq 'Aziz Message to UN Secretary General

JN211757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

["Text" of message sent by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar on 21 June 1984]

[Text] Mr Secretary General: I would like to refer to the content of the letter which President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to Your Excellency on 10 June 1984 in response to your appeal to both Iraq and Iran to stop bombing purely civilian areas. The president of the Republic of Iraq affirmed that the Iraqi Government accepts your proposal on condition that Iran abides by it and that you will take effective measures as soon as possible to ensure that both sides abide by their pledges. The president also affirmed that as part of the necessary arrangements, both sides should refrain from massing their troops inside or near residential areas to prevent any mix-up during military operations.

Since 12 June, Iraq has strictly abided by its pledges. It agreed to welcome a team of UN observers which has in fact arrived in Iraq. This confirms Iraq's sincerity and desire to implement the agreement in a strict manner. However, the Iranian side has violated the agreement three times in less than 10 days.

I would like to refer here to my letter of 16 June 1984 in which I informed you of the intentional shelling of the village of Sayyid Sadiq. Yesterday, the Iranian regime shelled the Basra sector twice. At 2150 on the night of 20-21 June, the Iranian regime shelled a residential area in Basra Province. Three heavy artillery shells were fired at the area, wounding a woman and a child. The Iranian regime shelled another residential area in the Basra Province between 1040 and 1100 on 20 June. It fired three heavy artillery shells at this area. The Iranian regime has also refused to welcome the team of UN observers on its territory. This refusal indicates its intention to use the towns near the Iraqi border as bases for massing its troops and springboards for its offensive against Iraqi territories and towns, which is what we have warned of since the beginning.

It has become clear to us that the Iranian regime has in fact started using the cities of Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] as bases for its troop concentrations. It is using the agreement as a strategic deception. This situation is contrary to what came in your message of 9 June 1984, which calls for avoiding the bombing of civilian areas.

We demand [nutalibu] the adoption of immediate measures to investigate this situation. We also affirm to you our strong determination to carry out the agreement and to enable the UN organs to perform their duty in seeing that the agreement is properly carried out and not exploited by Iran as a cover for its hostile and expansionist designs.

With respect,

[Signed] Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad, 21 June 1984

Iran Shells Basra Governorate 21, 22 Jun

JN221008 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0953 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The criminal Iranian regime is continuing its premeditated violation of the agreement reached through the UN secretary general. It shelled a civilian area in Basra Governorate at 2040 on the night of 21-22 June. It repeated its shelling at 1100 today against one of the Basra Governorate villages. A total of four heavy artillery shells were fired last night and this morning.

Thus, the criminal Iranian enemy repeats its violation of the agreement that was sponsored by the UN secretary general on avoiding the shelling of civilian centers. However, the Iranian regime will certainly be held responsible for the consequences of its evil actions. It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 22 June 1984.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,503 — 21 June

JN211700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,503 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 21 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious armies of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continue their victorious activities against the forces of the suspect Khomeyniite regime in the various operational sectors. The results for last night and this morning are as follows:

1. One of our forward units in the east of Basra operational sector attacked several enemy positions and arms depots, destroying three infantry positions and one arms depot.

2. One of our units directed heavy artillery shelling at enemy concentrations in the Maysan operational sector, scoring direct, effective hits.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 June 1984

Daily Warns Iran Against Violating Agreement

JN220722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0632 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* newspaper has emphasized that the Iranian regime is using the agreement not to shell towns as a cover to complete its concentrations and preparations for an anticipated offensive.

The paper adds in an article today that the clique ruling in Tehran does not want to depart from its positions of evil, crime, and aggression, but insists on continuing its war in order to fulfill its expansionist ambitions against our countries. It points out that the Iraqi Army is completely ready to crush and wipe out the Iranian regime's aggressive attempt.

The paper notes that the Iranian regime has violated the agreement three times in less than 10 days; it shelled Sayyid Sadiq and shelled the Basra area twice, while Iraq has accurately abided by the agreement. It stresses that by doing so the Iranian regime confirms its determination to harm and destroy our secure towns and citizens, and proves that it is an irresponsible regime that does not understand the meaning of a commitment.

The paper asks: What does Iran's refusal to receive a UN observation team on its territory mean? What does Iran mean by demanding that these observers should be stationed in a neighboring country, and not Iran? This means that Iran's rulers do not want to abide by the agreement, and that they are determined to violate it as well as to disavow it.

ATH-THAWRAH warns Iran's rulers against continuing these irresponsible actions, and against the dangers posed by their behavior. It calls for ending these treacherous hostile activities and exposed attempts to exploit the agreement. It adds that Iraq will bring double retaliation on Iran, because it cannot remain idle toward the Iranian regime's arrogance and insistence on violating all international charters and laws.

Concluding, the paper affirms that if Tehran's rulers repeat their violation of the agreement and continue to exploit it in order to prepare for an anticipated offensive, Iraq will be free of its commitment and will exercise its natural and legitimate right to defend its territory, people, and sovereignty, and to protect its towns and civilian establishments.

Oil Minister Returns From Brazil Visit

JN212009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jun (INA) — Oil Minister Ahmad Qasim Taqi returned here this evening at the end of his 5-day visit to Brazil. Taqi said that during his visit, he held talks with Brazilian officials on ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in the oil industry and expanding the size of trade exchange in order to serve the interests of the two peoples.

Briefs

Greek, Pakistani Ambassadors— President Saddam Husayn today received the credentials of Andonios Exarchos, the newly appointed Greek ambassador to Iraq, and Khalid Mahmud, the newly appointed Pakistani ambassador to Iraq. [Excerpt][Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Jun 84 JN]

AD-DUSTUR Criticizes U.S.-Israeli Naval Maneuvers

JN211320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Field Translation of Strategic Alliance," *AD-DUSTUR* says: In the first action of its kind in the Middle East, the United States yesterday began a naval maneuver with Israel's participation. The declared objective of the maneuver is to test the capability of the Zionist enemy to provide the U.S. forces with emergency medical aid. This maneuver — which is the first field application of the strategic alliance agreement between the United States and Israel — presents before the Arab leaders and people some of the facts of the U.S. stand which has escalated its bias toward Israel and its support for its aggressive and expansionist policies. One of the facts which has become part of the current situation in the region is that strengthening the U.S.-Israeli relations in such a unique way was the result of the Arab political retreat in the international arena, the collapse of a unified Arab formula, and this nation's lack of a minimum united trend to solve their pan-Arab issues.

AD-DUSTUR continues: Some people may believe that such military maneuvers are conducted on the basis of the special U.S.-Israeli relations. However, we must admit that had it not been for the failure of the policy of a minimum level of agreement — which has for years governed the stands and policies of the Arab countries due to internal divisions and differences — the United States would not have expressed its hostility toward the Arabs so frankly and would not have ignored any expected Arab reaction regarding its bias toward Israel. Hence, the United States discloses — through the joint maneuvers with Israel — its greater hostility toward the Arabs, and the fact that it is responsible for obstructing all joint Arab actions and for weakening every possible opportunity to confront such stands which are very hostile to the Arabs.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The joint U.S.-Israeli maneuvers — which were planned many months ago and which were implemented the day when the United States announced its categorical refusal to provide the Arab countries, particularly Jordan, with various defensive weapons — must draw the attention of all the Arabs to the reality of the blatant U.S. hostility and the U.S. stand which is completely biased toward Israel, and which will show more hostility to the Arabs and more support for Israel if this nation remains divided.

AR-RA'Y Denounces Continued Israeli Intransigence

JN211104 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Facts Cannot Be Hidden by Lies" *AR-RA'Y* says: It seems that the facts which His Majesty King Husayn has presented to the British, European, and international public opinion through British television — facts which have displayed some forms of Israeli intransigence — have aroused the Israeli news media, which began to spread lies in an attempt to hide some of the ugly features of Israeli intransigence from the world. The Israeli media are still harping on the same futile note which calls on this country to relinquish its mission and principles, to turn its back on the Palestinians, and to unilaterally enter into direct talks with the Israeli aggressors. This is something which the world and Jordan has always rejected.

AR-RA'Y continues: Since the poisoned Israeli attempts have failed to make Jordan deviate from its commitments toward the Palestinian cause, the Israeli media have described the Jordanian stand as the stand of a spectator. The rancorous terrorists are used to such language, especially after Jordan has exposed them to the world and foiled their ways of maneuvering.

The Israeli lies cannot hide the following facts from the world:

1. Israel rejected all peace initiatives, including the Reagan plan, the Brezhnev plan, the Egyptian-French peace initiative, and the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fes summit.

2. Israel is still denying the Palestinian people's right to their land and to their self-determination. Thus, Israel is removing the crux of the Palestinian cause and leaving nothing for negotiations.

3. The settlement policy which Israel is implementing in the occupied territories asserts that the Israeli strategy is represented by liquidating the Palestinian cause and preventing peace in the region so that Israel will be able to devour more Arab territories.

4. Israel is a burden on the dollar; it is blackmailing the dollar from U.S. taxpayers with the help of the Zionist lobby which is under its control and hegemony.

5. Jordan has always practiced active and organized efforts in the international arena to reactivate the march of a just and comprehensive peace and to find an honorable settlement to the Palestinian cause. Thus, Jordan has never been a spectator of the cause as the Israeli lies claim.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Those behind the Israeli media must realize that Jordan will remain honest to its mission and principles. Jordan will not deviate from its ideals nor will it replace the PLO in any talks. The Israeli lies will never succeed in forging these facts or deceiving the world public opinion.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B Surveys Prospects of Aden Meeting

JN211338 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Palestinian Dialogue and the Expected Results," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: During the next few days, Aden will witness, for the fourth time, the meetings of the Palestinian dialogue participants which have been taking place among the various resistance factions since the regrettable incidents in Tripoli. Despite the state of fragmentation from which the PLO has been suffering after the split in Fatah, the Tripoli incidents, and the departure of 'Arafat's wing from Lebanon, efforts are being exerted to find a new formula which

will guarantee the unity of Palestinian action within the PLO, which will provide a political program on which all parties will agree, and which will remove the ambiguity of some stands which aroused large-scale arguments in the Palestinian arena.

The paper continues: The PLO — which is facing a challenge over 'Arafat's leadership — is facing another challenge over the need to reorganize the PLO's institutions after the violent tremors from which the PLO's structure and institutions suffered in the wake of Lebanon's bloody incidents. Organizing the decision-making and strengthening the democratic trend inside the PLO in a way which will guarantee a great deal of participation requires special attention and concentration in the discussions taking place among the resistance factions. If these matters are solved in Aden's next meeting — as the optimistic statements by various parties indicate — the PLO must review its situation in preparation for confronting the coming state which may witness large-scale moves and maneuvers related to the Palestinian issue and the issue of peace in the Middle East.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: Regardless of what the resistance factions adopt to solve the PLO's current crisis, these decisions must represent independent Palestinian decision-making. These decisions must embody Palestinian desires exclusive of Arab pressures, the complications of the current stage of fragmentation, interference in the PLO's affairs, and the attempts to affect its decisions. The current stage requires the unity of Palestinian legitimacy within the framework of the PLO. It also requires quick solutions to the complications which appeared in the relations between the PLO and some Arab countries.

The paper adds: It is obvious that the next stage will witness — on the U.S. and Israeli levels — attempts to bypass Palestinian legitimacy through finding Palestinian substitutes for the PLO. This situation requires a solution to the current fragementation by reorganizing the Palestinian and Arab arenas and by being prepared to confront the brutal imperialist onslaught which threatnens to liquidate Palestinian rights by creating a de facto settlement policy which cannot be changed. The next stage calls on the PLO above all others to reinvigorate international interest in the Palestinian people's issue and to embark on political moves which represent the unified Palestinian will which is capable of dealing with the developments and events in the region.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Will the Aden meetings open a new chapter of Palestinian action? This question needs an answer during the coming few days.

Iraqi Ambassador Meets With UN Observers

JN211144 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Jun 84 p 26

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan yesterday received the four officers sent to Baghdad by the UN Security Council to monitor the Iranian forces' commitment not to shell the Iraqi cities. The officers, who arrived in Amman the day before yesterday en route to Baghdad, left Amman for Iraq yesterday.

AKHBAR AL-USBU' Interviews Soviet Embassy Official

JN211354 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 21 Jun 84 p 28

[Text] The Soviets have emphasized their unwavering stand toward the region's issues, particularly their stand toward a possible large-scale Israeli aggression against Syria and toward the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Gennadiy Gatilov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy told *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* that Moscow supports an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and supports peaceful negotiations to solve the crisis.

The following is the text of the interview *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* conducted with the Soviet Embassy official in Amman:

Question: Israel is threatening to attack Syria. What will your stand be if an aggression occurs?

Answer: The Middle East situation is still critical and tense. The U.S. Administration and its ally Israel are fully responsible for this situation. They want to establish a bridgehead for the imperialist aggression on the Arab peoples' freedom and independence.

Israel, helped and backed by the United States, launched an aggression against Lebanon. It is continuing its aggression and is exercising pressure on Syria, which is playing an important role in confronting the U.S.-Israeli schemes. The Soviet Union has always opted for an end to imperialist domination and interference in the internal affairs of this region's countries, and for the independent development of the Arab peoples in a manner that conforms with their interests.

The Soviet Union has always supported the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Syrian people, against Israeli aggression and is for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Question: It was reported that Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states have invited your foreign minister to visit the region. How true are these reports?

Answer: We have no knowledge of any such invitation by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. However, I would like to indicate that we are trying to develop relations with all the Arab states on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

Question: What is your assessment of the Gulf War? Which side does the Soviet Union support?

Answer: The Soviet Union's stand has been known since the beginning of the war. We have repeatedly said that this war serves neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian people. Our country calls for an immediate end to the war and for solving problems peacefully at the negotiating table. We support all the peaceful initiatives to solve the conflict — the initiatives of the United Nations, the Islamic states, and the Nonaligned Movement. We have recorded our stand more than once in international documents, particularly the joint statements.

We are against expanding this war and against dragging other states into the conflict because expanding war increases tension in an area that is liable to explode. The Soviet Union is against all forms of interference and all pressures on this region's peoples and states because pressures increase tension.

Question: Does the Soviet Union have ambitions in the Gulf region?

Answer: As is well known, the United States has declared that this region is vital for its interests. It is now exploiting the increased tension to attain its old objectives represented by the establishment of bases in the area and the dispatch of warships and the Rapid Deployment Force — a force especially formed for this region.

It is also well known that any interference will not eliminate tension, but increase the possibility of explosion in the region. Nicaragua and Lebanon are examples of this. We consider this region an area of vital interests not for the United States or any other foreign state, but for the peoples of this region. We emphasize that this region's peoples are capable of guaranteeing security and freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf.

The joint Jordanian-Soviet statement issued following His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union 16-29 May 1981 said: The two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab Gulf region and supported the Gulf states' right to guarantee this region's security and peace by themselves without any foreign intervention, as well as their inalienable right to their national wealth. The two sides object to the establishment of foreign military bases and the installation of nuclear weapons in this region. They also reject all forms of foreign interference in these states' internal affairs. The Soviet Union and Jordan express concern over the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They call for a speedy settlement of this conflict peacefully and through negotiations.

The Soviet Union affirms that it is against any foreign interference in the affairs of the region's states, whether that interference is U.S. or European.

Unofficial Economic Talks With Syria To Resume

JN211140 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* has learned that after 'Id al-Fitr, a dialogue between the unofficial trade and industrial sectors of Jordan and Syria will begin in order to reactivate their activities and to increase trade between the two sides.

It has also been learned that political relations between both countries will not obstruct this dialogue which began a short time ago, because the Jordanian Government does not oppose a dialogue which aimed at developing economic relations between both countries in the service of both fraternal peoples.

Four Embassies To Close; Four Others To Open

JN211107 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AR-RA'Y* has learned that the Cabinet has approved a Foreign Ministry recommendation to close the Jordanian Embassies in Switzerland, Canada, Sudan, and Australia. The Cabinet has also approved in principle the opening of new embassies in Niger, Indonesia, Brazil, and Austria.

AR-RA'Y has learned that the closure of some embassies and the opening of others were dictated by the level of importance of bilateral relations and by the cost of keeping an embassy in countries where no large Jordanian communities exist, as well as the fact that the economic and trade relations with these countries do not warrant the presence of an embassy even though political relations are good.

Foreign Ministry Denies Closures

JN211535 Baghdad INA in English 1510 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Amman, 21 Jun (INA) — The Jordanian Foreign Ministry dismissed today a report by the Jordanian *AR-RA'Y* daily which said Jordan had decided to close down a number of its embassies and open new ones. An official source at the ministry said such a decision had not been taken.

AR-RA'Y paper said Thursday that Jordan decided to close down its embassies in Switzerland, Canada, Sudan and Australia and to open new embassies in Niger, Indonesia, Brazil, and Austria.

Briefs

Islamic Bank Approves Loan — Amman, (PETRA) — The competent quarters have received a cable from the Islamic Bank in Jidda conveying the bank's approval to grant Jordan a $15 million loan. It was learned the loan will be used to finance the purchase of crude oil from Saudi Arabia. [Text] [Amman *AD-DUSTUR* in Arabic 21 Jun 84 p 26 JN]

Materials on Current Situation in Al-Biqa'

Reconnaissance, Training Exercises

NC211147 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] There were conflicting reports today about explosions heard in the mountain area this morning. Actually, Israeli aircraft flew reconnaissance missions over the mountain and the Al-Biqa', breaking the sound barrier several times.

Meanwhile, Lebanese warplanes carried out training flights over Al-'Aqurah and surrounding area and maneuvers with live ammunition were conducated by the Lebanese Army in Wata al-Jawz.

Israeli Tank Fire

NC211234 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In the south, Israeli forces raided Jibshit in the An-Nabatiyah District and occupied the house of Haj Wahbi Mantash, father of the fiancee of Bilal Fahs, who carried out the suicide operation in the Az-Zahrani area last Saturday against an Israeli position. The Israeli forces detained a number of residents. During the morning, the Israelis blew up the car of Hani Wahbi Mantash, who is being detained in Ansar.

According to security reports, while an Israeli helicopter was flying over a mosque under construction in Jibshit at 1015 today, a part of the mosque collapsed on the workers, killing one and wounding others.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reported that Israeli tanks last night shelled for 15 minutes the areas adjacent to Al-Mansurah and 'Ammiq and those close to the Syrian forces on the confrontation lines in western Al-Biqa'. There was no Syrian response. Our correspondent said that the Syrian forces set fire today to crops along the confrontation lines in this area.

Israeli Maneuvers

NC220547 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Israeli forces held a maneuver yesterday in Ar-Rafid plain in the Al-Biqa' that lasted until the evening. Tanks, field artillery, and various types of weapons deployed in the area participated in the maneuver. Furthermore, a group of Israeli officers observed the exercise.

Reconnaissance Flights Reported

NC220858 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Israeli military aircraft are now making high altitude reconnaissance sorties over the mountain and Al-Biqa'. Some time ago, the aircraft broke the sound barrier.

Syrian-Israeli Artillery Exchange

NC221057 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1050 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from the Al-Biqa' indicate that Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged bursts of artillery fire all along the confrontation line between the two armies this morning. Earlier Israeli warplanes flew over the south, the mountain, and Al-Biqa' where the sound barrier was broken several times. The latest security report indicates that the Israeli forces stopped the shelling at 1330 but continued to be subjected to Syrian shelling.

Tension Along Confrontation Lines

NC221141 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Today's prominent event is the military tension that exists along the Israeli-Syrian confrontation lines in western Al-Biqa'. At 1115 Israeli aircraft flying over the area broke the sound barrier and reconnoitered Syrian positions. Immediately thereafter Israeli artillery fire was directed at the areas of Syrian-Palestinian deployment facing Ghazzah and Al-Mansurah. One and ½ hours later, Syrian artillery responded by shelling the Al-Mansurah area. However, other security information indicates that the Syrian forces began shelling the Israeli positions in the Al-Mansurah area at 1115 in response to the Israeli ambush last night of Syrian and Palestinian infiltrators in the area.

The information adds that the army of southern Lebanon and the Israeli forces responded to the Syrian shelling. Meanwhile, eyewitnesses said that only the southern army of Lebanon responded to the shelling. Earlier, Israeli aircraft made sorties over Beirut, the mountain, and the Al-Biqa' and broke the sound barrier several times. These flights were countered by flights of Syrian MiG-21 aircraft over the northern areas from 1200 to 1315.

Al-Biqa' Governor Denies Resignation

NC211624 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Governor of Al-Biqa' Diyab Yunis denied reports by the media today that he has resigned from his post. He stressed that these reports are false and baseless.

Socialists, Communist View Israeli Action

NC211423 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Communist Action Organization held a meeting in Al-Biqa' today. The two sides discussed developments in the political situation and ongoing events in western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya. A statement was issued at the end of the meeting, saying:

At a time when Israel is a massing troops along the confrontation lines with Syrian Forces — preparatory to launching a military operation in Al-Biqa' to harm the steadfastness of the Syrian

Army and the Lebanese national forces — the western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya areas are being subjected to further campaigns of intimidation and terrorism by the Israeli forces and their local tools — the Lebanese Forces and the Lahad army [southern army of Lebanon]. The Israeli practices have been extended to persecute the villages of Mashgharah, Qir'awn, Lala, and Kamid al-Lawz. Dozens of inhabitants have been detained. Nevertheless, our inhabitants are determined to step up their steadfastness and to resist the enemy and his agents until all of them have been expelled.

The two sides called on the Christian officials in Zahlah and western Al-Biqa' to assume their responsibilities and to stop excesses which would jeopardize the coexistence which prevailed during the years of the crisis. The two sides also addressed a greeting of admiration to the steadfast masses in the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya as well as to the heroes of the national resistance. They called for bolstering relations among the national forces and for establishing the national front which is struggling for the sake of unity, freedom, and democracy in cooperation with the Amal Movement.

Israeli Gunboats Reported off Beirut Shores

NC211822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Three israeli gunboats were seen at 2015 patrolling the Al-Awza'i shore on a reconnaissance mission.

VOL Reports on Security Situation in Beirut

NC212042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Gunmen in the southern suburb and the capital resumed their attacks on Army positions in the Primo, Al-Barjawi, At-Tayyunah, Sannin, Al-Matahin, Mar Mikha'il, Galerie Sim'an, and the Sciences College areas barely 3 hours after earlier military operations had subsided. Explosions and machine gun fire have been heard in these areas since 2245. RPG's and heavy-caliber machine guns are being used in the shellings in addition to tank fire. Shells were fired from Ra's an-Nab' on the Primo and Al-Barjawi areas between 1915 and 2020 during which an 82-mm shell fell on the Al-Maqabir area. Similar sniper fire was opened from the As'ad al-As'ad, 'Abd al-Karim Khalil, and Chatilla areas on the Al-Barid, Sannin, Al-Matahin, the [words indistinct] and Kalut buildings in At-Tayyunah.

Security Situation 21 Jun

NC220525 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Since midnight and until this morning, the battlelines of Beirut and the [southern] suburb have witnessed sporadic automatic fire and intermittent sniper fire. No sooner had a battleline calmed down than another erupted. We were informed this morning that sniper fire is being directed at the joint operations room in the Hippodrome, and that this sniper fire is originating from armed positions in the Beirut woods.

As of 0445 and until 0530 today, limited, but intermittent, clashes occurred along the battleline of the suburb, where explosions were heard, followed by automatic fire from medium- and small-caliber weapons.

RFL Reports Clashes

NC220532 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Intermittent clashes with machine guns occurred this morning along the Science College-Mar Mikha'il-At-Tayyunah front line. Several rockets also fell there. Furthermore, the Sodeco-Primo-Al-Barjawi frontline is the scene of intensive sniper fire being directed at the Army positions. Moreover, Bsaba town is coming under sniper fire from (Al-Ma'rufiyah), where the positions of the various organizations are located.

Ihdin Reports Phalangist Bombardment of Al-Kurah

NC220652 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] At 0100 today, the Phalangist gangs, the agents of Israel, commenced artillery fire at the inhabited villages and townships situated on the Al-Kurah heights, and particularly Bziza and its environs. Furthermore, machine guns were used in the attack, which continued until dawn today.

Abu Salih Followers Defeated in Ba'labakk Infighting

NC220905 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Jun 8

[Text] Reports from the Al-Biqa' say that an armed Palestinian group comprising Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] followers has stormed the remaining positions held by the Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] groups in Ba'labakk and apprehended 20 individuals headed by Ahmad Matar. An armed clash had earlier occurred between the two sides, as a result, the remaining Abu Salih supporters surrendered.

Ba'labakk Residents Protest Syrian Practices

NC220915 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of Ba'labakk residents visited the Syrian Command in the area and protested against the practices of the Syrian soldiers, demanding that attacks against the residents be halted. It is worth noting that a number of citizens have recently been exposed to theft and looting by the Syrian soldiers.

Karami Comments on Cabinet Session 21 June

NC211403 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Today's Cabinet session ended at 1510. [Former] President Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives, said after the session that the discussions dealt with legal issues, adding that the discussions will be completed during the next

session, scheduled to be held on Saturday. Following the Cabinet's session, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, and Walid Jumblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism. Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording][Karami] We thank the media for their concern over our daily affairs. Therefore, I want to reassure everyone that the Cabinet has acquainted itself in detail with what is taking place, particularly the implementations needed to ride out this crisis which has been going on over the past 10 years. The Cabinet today discussed the measures and arrangements that are related to the various aspects of the security and political situation. The Cabinet has agreed on some of these arrangements and it will reconvene at 1000 on Saturday to follow up these discussions.

[Unidentified reporter] It has been said that today the Cabinet discussed the agreement reached during the talks held with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Have you reached any consensus concerning this?

[Karami] All I can say is that I want to reassure the Lebanese public that all discussions are proceeding in their normal and objective course. However, the problem is one of time. Therefore, we will meet next Saturday to follow up the discussions and, God willing, the results will be good.

[Reporter; question indistinct]

[Karami] We agreed on certain important measures that are necessary for the sake of launching the salvation process.

[Reporter] We have learned that today the Cabinet discussed the defense law. What point have the discussions reached?

[Karami] All such discussions are proceeding along their normal course, and, God willing, we will announce the complete agreement on all these matters on Saturday.

[Reporter; question indistinct]

[Karami] Including everything dealing with the security plan.

[Reporter] A Cabinet committee met today with a delegation representing the relatives of the kidnapped. Can you tell us what progress has been achieved in this regard and how will you solve the issue of the kidnapped?

[Karami] This is our main issue, and the first decision made by this Cabinet dealt with the release of the kidnapped. This demonstrates our concern over this humanitarian issue, which should not continue any longer, because it is impermissible to kidnap any citizen and deprive him of his freedom. Committees have been formed to follow up this issue so that we may reach the desired objective. Soon, God willing, we will attain good results concerning the kidnapped.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, many citizens, when they listen to your statements, contact us to say that they did not know [words indistinct].

[Karami] I believe I am clear and the citizens understand me. [end recording]

Birri Expresses Optimism After Cabinet Meeting

NC211832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] In his first statement following today's Cabinet session, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, said that the session dealt with all topics. He added: For the first time we feel that the countdown has begun with regard to the Lebanese crisis despite the caution which occasionally engulfs us.

Amal Transforms Sports City Into Military Center

NC211155 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Amal Movement has transformed the Sports City area of Beirut into a training center, detention camp, and warehouse for ammunition and weapons. In addition military offices are located in various parts of the same area. Amal gunmen have surrounded the area where trucks carrying guns and various types of ammunition have been unloaded within the past few hours.

Opposition Parties Support Internal Security Forces

NC211728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Security Liaison Committee — comprising the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, met at the mufti's office this afternoon. Attending the meeting were officers from the Internal Security Forces led by Colonel 'Isma Abu Zaki as well as representatives of the mufti's office.

The conferees assessed the security arrangements in Beirut and stressed the need for the withdrawal of armed men from Beirut streets. They also made it clear that it is absolutely impermissible for anyone to confiscate the contents of or occupy any apartment or store. The conferees expressed eagerness to consolidate the role of the Internal Security Forces and the 6th Brigade in preserving security in the town.

The participating parties expressed their support for the Internal Security Forces and the 6th Brigade in their endeavors to consolidate security in Beirut.

Shams Ad-Din Leaves for Syria to Meet Al-Asad

NC211114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Jun 84

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, left Lebanon for Damascus this morning to meet Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in response to an invitation sent to him by Al-Asad last night.

Saudi Mediator Leaves Beirut for Home

NC211424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri left Beirut for Saudi Arabia this morning after having met with President Amin al-Jumayyil at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya.

French Commander Meets Lebanese Forces Officers

NC211644 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Colonel (Vlotiaux), commander of the French observers group, this morning visited the Lebanese Forces Command Headquarters in Al-Karantinah. He met with a number of officers, including Antoine Braybi, acting commander of theLebanese Forces; Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, chief of the Genral Staff; members of the General Staff; Butrus Khawand, leader of thePhalangists' Security Council; and Dr Jean Ghanim, Lebanese Forces' representative on the Security Arrangements Committee.

The conferees reviewed the present security situation in Beirut and the mountain where the French observers are supervising the cease-fire. Col (Vlotiaux) stressed that the observers are involved in a difficult and thorny task and are trying to stop the deterioration [in the security situation] on a clear basis of neutrality and in cooperation with all parties.

The conferees expressed their fear of the role played by extremist groups and units in the so-called green line area. These groups do not obey the instructions of the military commands represented on the Security Arrangements Committee and their role has become particularly apparent in the cease-fire violations on the At-Tayyunah, Mahattat Khayrallah, and Ra's an-Nab' front-lines.

Lebanese Forces officials affirmed to the commander of the French observers group their full commitment to the cease-fire.

President Confers With Lebanese Shi'ite Leader

JN211159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena.

Officials Deny Rif'at al-Asad Told To Stay Abroad

LD211810 Kuwait KUNA in English 1715 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 21 (KUNA) — Syrian officials accompanying the vice-president of Syria, Rif'at al-Asad, on his lengthy trip abroad firmly denied Thursday they had been told by Damascus to stay in Geneva until they received new orders from President Hafiz al-Asad.

According to a report circulating here, President al-Asad has ordered that the entire delegation of about 70 people, headed by his 47-year-old brother and including several generals, remain in Geneva instead of returning to Damascus.

The order was reported to have been delivered personally by Muhammad Khuli, head of the Air Force Secret Service and considered responsible for the president's personal security.

The aim of such a move was to ensure a period of calm following the "power struggle" which had developed after the president's apparent illness at the end of last year, it was suggested.

But a member of the delegation in Geneva categorically rejected the reported enforced stay in Switzerland. It was "absolutely false," said the official, who declined to be named.

Rif'at al-Asad, who has been to Moscow since leaving Syria and who arrived in Geneva on May 21, would be staying here for a "few more days," the official said. He did not know how long.

The Syrian Embassy in Paris, which is in charge o. Syrian affairs in Switzerland, would neither confirm nor deny that President al-Asad had ordered the delegation to wait in Geneva.

However, the press attache rejected any idea of a temporary exile in Switzerland.

Swiss authorities in Geneva and Berne had no indication of any problems involving the Syrian vice-president's visit.

In any event, he could stay for an unlimited time in view of his diplomatic status, a spokesman at the Justice and Police Ministry said.

Rif'at al-Asad, who has been expected to be confirmed as President al-Asad's successor at the forthcoming congress of the ruling Ba'th Party in Syria, is accompanied on his visit by generals, including the commander of special forces, 'Ali Haydar, the deputy chief of staff, 'Ali Aslan, and the commander of the third division, Shafiq Fayyad.

Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Mufti, Aides

JN201250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1100 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received His Excellency Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of Lebanon; Taha as-Sabunji, mufti of Tripoli; and Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, director of the mufti's office. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon.

GDR Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN201246 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] SANA has announced that a Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation arrived in Damascus last night on a weeklong official visit to Syria. SANA added that the delegation, led by Guenter Schabowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member, will hold talks with Syrian political officials.

Jordanian Ba'th Command Raps Husayn's Decision

JN211633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — The Jordanian Ba'th Party Regional Command has condemned King Husayn's decision to dispatch Jordanian Army units to participate in the current fighting in the Arab Gulf. This came in a political statement the Command issued today.

The statement said that being committed to the United States, King Husayn offered to dispatch Jordanian Army units under the pretext of protecting the Gulf from external threats. This offer aims at overcoming Jordan's desperate economic crisis, rescuing its deteriorating financial situation, and keeping the Army away from its primary objective. This is in addition to defending U.S. imperialist interests.

The statement noted that the U.S. Administration encourages the monarchal regime to participate directly on the Iraqi regime's side against the Iranian revolution. This encouragement takes place within an agreement with NATO countries to form a joint command for joint forces to operate under the umbrella of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Arab Gulf's water and land.

The statement affirmed that the monarchal regime that is ruling Jordan with steel and fire represents one of the reactionary pillars belonging to U.S. imperialism in the region. This is due to its bias toward the imperialist camp, which has a strategic understanding with the Zionist entity, and to its defiance of the will and ambitions of the Arab and Jordanian masses.

The statement explained that moving the officers and soldiers away from the confrontation line while the Zionist enemy humiliates them and their oath to be soldiers of the people and the homeland and to defend them both. The statement addressed these soldiers and officers by saying: It is time for you to be the people's long arm and to rectify with your will the deviations of

those who are bargaining on your lives and are making mute instruments out of you in order to force you to engage in other battles whose only objective is to weaken the military balance between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy.

Through its statement, the Command urged Arab masses to adopt a serious stand in order to confront the dangers which the Arab nation is currently facing with a high spirit of responsibility.

AL-BA'TH Criticizes Shamir's 'Hostile Policy'

JN220927 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the caption "Shamir Threatens Syria," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: Syria has repeatedly said that it is for what is right, that this requires strength, and that strength means tipping the balance in favor of the Arab nation and its security and national requirements.

Enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Zionist leaders that he will prevent Syria from achieving the balance it is trying to establish, that he will not allow Syria to turn into a power that obstructs Israel's attainment of its aims, and that he will not permit Syria to create an Arab reality that is different from the current Arab state of fragmentation and from the present departure from the strategy of the conflict with Israel — a strategy that Syria has adopted as a creed in all of its actions.

AL-BA'TH adds: Shamir's statement, which expressed a hostile policy and intentions, contained two undeniable facts. The first fact is that the Arab nation's current state of fragmentation is a source of power for Israel. Therefore, the Zionist prime minister was more hostile toward Syria because it is trying to rescue Arab reality form the corruption afflicting it. The second fact is that Syria is adopting a clear strategy derived from a firmly established creed against Zionist ambitions and joint U.S.-Israeli aggression on the Arab people, territory, and cultural heritage.

AL-BA'TH continues: Shamir did not say anything new when he spoke with this tone, which is characteristic of all Zionist leaders. The timing of the statement was the only new thing in Shamir's threats, because the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance reached its climax with the conclusion of a joint defense pact and because the joint U.S.-Zionist military exercises and maneuvers are in full swing.

Referring to King Husayn's proposal to reconcile differences with the enemy instead of fighting it and indicating that the Camp David regime in Egypt is closer to the enemy than to Arabism, the paper says: There is a clear relationship between apostasy and moderation. The Moroccan regime's stands interpreted this relationship as moderation of attitude and preference for the U.S. peace in our Arab homeland.

The question remains: How will Shamir prevent Syria from clinging to its pan-Arab creed and its policy of establishing balance and upsetting the balances in the region?

The joint U.S.-Israeli maneuvers gave a clear answer to this question. Israel is increasing its military capabilities in order to impair Syria's power. The United States is helping Israel to remain the strongest power in the entire region. The United States has also reassured Israel of the disintegration and collapse of the Arab stance. Thus, the two allies imagine that it will be easy for them to take revenge on Syria and its firm belief.

However, Shamir has deliberately ignored a basic fact — namely, that Syria has decided to establish a strategic balance depending on itself and its friendships and not on Arab defeatists.

Shamir Interviewed on International, Local Issues

Soviet-Egyptian Relations

TA211840 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1815 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 21 Jun (ITIM) — "I do not regard the renewal of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union as any sort of turning point or change in Egyptian policy." This statement was made this afternoon by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

"Egypt does not intend to leave the Arab camp or relinquish its close relations with the United States and move into the pro-Soviet camp. It is interested in good relations with the Soviet Union and I do not think this will influence relations between ourselves and Egypt," Mr Shamir said on the "New Evening" program carried on educational television.

"I do not think that this will influence Egypt to move away from the Camp David agreements, because having diplomatic relations with any country whatsoever does not make it imperative to accept that country's line," he said.

Regarding reports that the United States is taking advantage of this opportunity to recommend that Egypt return its ambassador to Israel, Mr Shamir said that he did not know whether this was true, but it is a good idea that Egypt should adopt. Meanwhile, Israel has had no indication of a drop in the level of its relations with Egypt.

Syrian Presence in Lebanon

TA211920 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1842 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 21 Jun (ITIM) — With regard to the situation in the Syrian sector of Lebanon, Mr Shamir said: "Syria's position in principle is well known. It is a hostile extremist position; they are just waiting for the right moment. However, at present we do not see any indication that anything grave is about to occur. We are very alert to what is happening. We receive daily and hourly reports, and at present we see no reason for special concern."

With regard to the confrontation between the U.S. Congress and Administration over the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, the prime minister said that we were not a party to the confrontation which is purely a matter of U.S. policy, but our position was clear to all. "This is a basic Israeli demand, and I have no doubt that the day will come when it will be accepted," he said.

Future Settlement Policy

TA220518 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2050 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Herzliyya, 21 Jun (ITIM) — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this evening that if the Likud forms the government after the election, it will secure the border with Jordan by a massive settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria.

"The settlements fortify and stabilize our hold over that important part of the country and guarantee our security. Thus, no more danger will come from the east, the north, or the south," Mr Shamir said in a Likud election appearance at the Herzliyya city stadium, attended by hundreds of the city's inhabitants.

Shamir Rejects Soviet Bid To Resume Relations

TA220749 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 22 Jun 84 p 13

[Ilan Kfir report]

[Excerpt] Seventeen years after the recall of the Soviet ambassador to Israel to protest "Israeli aggression in the 6-day war," Moscow is reassessing its relations with Israel. Soviet diplomats have recently initiated direct and indirect meetings with Israeli diplomats in Scandinavian countries and in The Netherlands at which they conveyed the following message: The Soviet Union would be ready to favorably consider the resumption of diplomatic relations in exchange for an Israeli agreement to hold a peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union. Yitzhaq Shamir examined the Soviet message and its political implications and, following consultations held in Jerusalem, it was decided to reject the Soviet proposal.

The prime minister and the Foreign Ministry's senior officials believe that the Soviet Union has concluded that a total boycott of Israel would drive it further away from attaining the same status in the region held by the Americans. According to this assessment, the Soviets are trying to turn their success in driving the Americans out of Lebanon, with the help of the Syrians, into a real political achievement by means of a new international conference on the Middle East. Israel fears that a conference might expose it to political pressures and might, by definition, be unsympathetic. Jerusalem also fears that the Soviet move is designed to introduce the PLO into the political process through the back door. Israel is firmly opposed to this because it fears that such a move could actually do away with the Camp David accords.

Alignment Publishes Political Platform

TA211111 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jun 84 p 40

[Alignment election campaign advertisement: "The Principles of the Alignment's Political Platform for Peace and Security"]

[Text] **A. Main Goals**

1. To renew the peace process in the region, strengthen and deepen peace with Egypt, and end the IDF presence in Lebanon while at the same time ensuring the well-being of the northern settlements. These are the main political and security goals in this period.

2. The Israeli Government will initiate political moves toward negotiations with all its neighbors, without preconditions by any side, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

3. Israel needs defensible borders to enable it to defend itself effectively, on its own, against any threatened attack. Demilitarization and security arrangements [hesderim] will be included in the peace agreements [heskemey] as an addition to defensible borders, not as a substitute for them. Israel will insist on recognized defensible borders which will constitute permanent political borders, but will not return to the 4 June 1967 borders, which led to hostile activity against it.

B. Jerusalem

Jerusalem, united under Israeli sovereignty, is the capital of Israel, and the home of the president of the state, the Knesset, the government, and the Supreme Court.

The rights of all its inhabitants, regardless of religion or nationality, will be honored and observed. The special religious status of the sites considered holy by Islam and Christianity will be secured under their own autonomous administration. Freedom of religious practice in holy places will continue and will be guaranteed, as will free access to them.

The municipal organization of the city will express this unification and the need to manifest the national and cultural uniqueness of its Jewish and Arab residents. A government led by the Alignment will work toward the implementation of the Basic Law: "Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel."

C. Peace With Egypt

1. A government under the Alignment will call on Egypt to take joint action to foster economic, cultural, and political relations between the two countries involving a mutual effort to improve bilateral ties and cement peace between them.

2. The Israeli Government will appeal to Egypt to restore the representation to full strength and resume diplomatic ties, and provide content and import to the peace treaty.

3. The Israeli Government under the Alignment will appeal to Egypt with the demand [derisha] that it fulfill its part of the continuation of the peace process, in accordance with its commitments undertaken in the Camp David agreements.

4. The Israeli Government led by the Alignment will initiate the resumption of the peace process in the region, a move that could create conditions important for greater trust and bolstering peace with Egypt.

D. Resumption of the Peace Process

1. The government, headed by the Alignment, will call on Jordan to join the political process without preconditions and on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

2. The Israeli Government will support the participation of authorized representatives of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip in negotiations with the Jordanian Government in order to allow them to participate in determining their future.

3. The Israeli Government will be prepared to discuss with Jordan and a Palestinian representation from Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza an arrangement [hesder] for an interim period on the way to a peace agreement [heskem]. The principles and conditions for the transition period will be worked out in negotiations based on the Camp David agreements, or another plan that will be agreed upon by the parties.

4. The Israeli Government will operate in accordance with the Alignment's fundamental position, that the PLO and any other organization based on the Palestinian Charter which oppose Israel's right to exist and deny the national character of the Jewish people, or which resort to terrorism cannot be partners to negotiations.

5. The Israeli Government led by the Alignment will, as in the past, be prepared to make possible contact with Palestinian figures and organizations that recognize Israel and oppose terrorism.

E. Principles for a Permanent Solution for Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza

1. The Alignment is striving to sign a peace treaty with Jordan that will combine Israel's security needs including defensible borders with the realization that Israel should continue to exist as a country with a clear Jewish majority and as a democratic society. In order to achieve these objectives, and in recognition of the need to politically resolve the Palestinian issue, the Alignment will be prepared for an agreement [heskem] based on territorial compromise.

2. The Israeli Government will insist that in preparation for a period of peace, there should be a guarantee that those areas which entail security deployment of IDF units, including the Jordan Rift valley — which includes the northwestern parts of the Dead Sea — the 'Ezyon bloc, the Jerusalem environs, and the southern part of the Gaza Strip, will be included in Israel's sovereign territory. In any transition or interim agreement on the road to peace, Israel will continue to control these security and settlement regions, and both its status and the continued development of the Jewish settlement movement there will be secured.

3. A solution to all aspects of the Palestinian problem should and could be found in a Jordanian-Palestinian framework. The Jordanian-Palestinian state will stretch over the expanses of Jordan's territory, the majority of whose inhabitants are Palestinian, as well as on clearly-defined, densely-populated Arab sections of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, which will be evacuated by the IDF upon the establishment of peace.

4. Israel objects to the establishment of an additional Palestinian state in the area between Israel and Jordan, which can only perpetuate the conflict and constitute a focus of hostility and temper-heating that would jeopardize the well-being of Israel and peace in the entire region.

5. The Jordan River constitutes Israel's security border to the east, and no foreign army will cross the Jordan River westward. The areas the IDF will evacuate west of the Jordan River will be

demilitarized, and in addition to this demilitarization, Israel will insist on security arrangements [hesderey] vital to it.

6. The Alignment opposes the Likud's policy of "not an inch," a policy that hampers any chance for peace in the future, and which might turn Israel from a country enjoying a clear Jewish majority into a binational state. This policy conflicts with the Zionist and democratic content of Israel and can harm its internal strength.

7. The Alignment's position is that having a democratic society in Israel, founded on equal rights for its citizens and forcing a permanent Israeli rule over the Arab-Palestinian inhabitants of all of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza are contradictory.

8. The Alignment will take firm action to uproot any tendency to violate the law and sabotage state sovereignty, as demonstrated by the Jewish terror organization affair.

These phenomena contradict any Jewish or human moral standards and were nurtured by the policy of total annexation, a nationalistic-mystical ideology, and the rejection of any compromise solution.

F. Settlement Policy and Permanent Border

1. The settlements in the Jordan Rift valley (including the northwestern part of the Dead Sea) and the 'Ezyon bloc, the Jerusalem vicinity, and the southern part of the Gaza Strip, as well as those on the Golan Heights — out of consideration of strategic security and in close conjunction with the IDF — are vital for the state's security. Like the entire Zionist settlement drive, they constitute an educational, social and pioneering value, and hold a special value in the political struggle to shape peaceful borders.

2. A government led by the Alignment will not settle those areas that are heavily populated by Arabs in the heart of Judaea and Samaria, areas that are not supposed to be under Israeli sovereignty.

3. In negotiating peace between Israel and Jordan, Israel will insist that with any arrangement [hesder] on sovereignty mutually agreed upon by the parties, Jewish settlements will not be uprooted. The settlements will be allowed to remain where they are, and their safety and the well-being of their inhabitants will be guaranteed.

4. A government under the Alignment will take strong action to oppose any violation of its resolutions or Knesset resolutions on the settlements [yishuvim].

G. Policy Regarding the Areas of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza

1. Israel will maintain its full authority throughout Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza as long as there is no peace agreement [heskem] or an interim arrangement [hesder] on the road to peace.

2. Israel will operate in these regions in a way that will honor the rights of the inhabitants, and will be concerned about their well-being and safety. A government under the Alignment will scrupulously maintain and observe individual rights as well as law and order in those areas, and the equality of everyone before the law. The proper ways to supervise and implement this policy will be followed.

3. Israel will maintain its internal security and will prevent any political or military subversiveness on the part of the PLO and other hostile elements.

Israel will take action against the foci of terrorism [teror vehabala] whose goal is to undermine peace and the flow of normal life in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza, and inside Israel.

4. In the current situation in which there is no peace nor political agreements [heskemim] on the future of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, the Israeli Government will transfer authority and responsibility as much as possible and in as many fields as possible to local authorities and civilian bodies in these areas, in line with the approach that Israel's primary concern is to concentrate on securing internal safety and preventing terrorism.

5. A government led by the Alignment will encourage a constant dialogue and close ties with Palestinian bodies and figures in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza who oppose terrorism, and who recognize Israel and the need to reach a political arrangement [hesder] with it.

6. An Alignment government will use its full authority to act against the recurrence of phenomena of breaking the law, and against the use of terrorism and violence on the part of extremist Jews.

H. The Northern Border:

1. Lebanon

a. The Government of Israel under the Alignment will act to secure a peace treaty with Lebanon and its people based upon the existing border between the two countries.

b. The basic Alignment position was, and is, that security along the northern border and the well-being of the settlements and their inhabitants in that area are the sole goal that should serve as a guideline for Israel in determining its moves vis-a-vis Lebanon.

c. The Alignment maintains that the extended IDF stay in Lebanon, in the absence of any Israeli Government initiative to quickly bolster the security arrangements [sidurey] or to remove the IDF from Lebanon is harmful to the army, security, and the state.

d. A government under the Alignment will act to work out the arrangements [sidurey] that will guarantee security along the northern borders and the well-being of the settlements, and that will allow the IDF to leave Lebanon within a short and clearly-defined period of time. These arrangements should prevent the terrorists from entrenching themselves in southern Lebanon, or from setting up an infrastructure from which it will be possible to threaten northern Israel.

e. These arrangements will require a security strip in southern Lebanon, which will be under the control and supervision of local forces, while the IDF units will provide it with backing and strengthen it. Israel will act to secure an agreement [haskama] regarding the stationing of an international force in the security strip as well as its incorporation into the security arrangements [hesderey].

f. Israel will continue to control freedom of flight and navigation in the Lebanese security region [merhav], will guarantee the existence and efficiency of the security arrangements [sidurey] in southern Lebanon, and will secure the right to fight the terrorists, even after the IDF pulls out of Lebanon.

2. Syria

a. The Alignment government will take action to maintain peaceful negotiations with Syria without preconditions.

b. The Government of Israel and the IDF are obligated to maintain alertness and readiness in face of the threats of a Syrian Army buildup, and the threats of war emanating from Syria.

c. Israel will strive to reach an understanding and a dialogue with Syria, even before negotiations for peace begin, to avoid an escalation between the countries.

I. The IDF

1. A government under the Alignment will do everything necessary to maintain the IDF's deterrent power and advantage in deciding a battle in the face of any possible military threat.

Unceasing action will be taken to strengthen the IDF and its capability to defend the country and its citizens and guarantee its ability to ward off a military assault by any Arab country or a combination of a number of countries.

The increasing arms race in the countries of the region makes it incumbent upon Israel to persist in fortifying its military power in order to retain the IDF's qualitative edge over all the states confronting it.

2. The IDF, being an army of the people, is subordinate to the country's democratic institutions, and is founded on the obligation to fulfill regular and reserve duties, and takes action to foster the spirit of identification and volunteerism among the troops and the commanders. The Alignment opposes any phenomenon of refusing to serve in the IDF or otherwise fulfill duties that are part of military service, and will make efforts to nurture volunteerism in the defense establishments. [plural as published]

3. The Alignment government's policy will be based on the basic perception that the IDF — being a defense force — will be activated at the initiative of the elected civilian authority only to defend the country, guarantee its existence, and prevent any harm to its security or the well-being of its citizens.

4. The IDF will scrupulously ensure that in all of its activities, the use of firearms will be confined to moral standards, and its high level of war codes will be observed and secured; educational and other significant methods will be employed to guarantee the observance of this fundamental principle in the IDF's existence and activity.

5. A government under the Alignment will grant higher priority to independent research and development in the spheres of security, and in the expansion of the self-manufacture of arms and modern, sophisticated miltary equipment.

6. An Alignment government will act to encourage the commanders and technical-professional personnel to continue to serve in the career army, and to improve the service and pay conditions for those in the service.

[Signed] The Alignment, The Israeli Labor Party, The United Workers Party [MAPAM], and Nonpartisans

[Note: The ad is underlined in boldface: **"The Alignment is the only hope."**]

Two 'Terrorists' Killed in Eastern Lebanon

TA221212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Two terrorists were killed last night by IDF fire in the vicinity of 'Ammiq in Lebanon's eastern sector. One of the IDF soldiers was lightly wounded and was treated at the site. The IDF spokesman reports that around midnight last night fire was opened on an IDF unit southeast of 'Ammiq. The unit returned the fire, killing two terrorists.

West Bank Village Leagues Head Arrested

TA211358 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1348 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Judaea District police today arrested Bishara Qimsiyah, the head of the Village Leagues, and his four sons. They are suspected of breaches of the peace and committing criminal acts. The Judaea District police spokesman, Mordekhay Bareqet, said the police had imposed a full blackout on the investigation. Our correspondent Alon Diskin adds that the police suspect Qimsiyah of an attempt to assassinate Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj.

Trial Begins of IDF Officers in Underground Case

JN202200 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The trial of two IDF officers accused of assisting the Jewish underground organization in the West Bank began in the Central Court in Jerusalem this morning. The following is Yigal Keneck's report on the beginning of the trial:

In the list of charges, the prosecutor general has accused the first defendant, Major Shlomo Levaytan, of the following charges: Attempting to murder former Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil; unintentionally causing grievous bodily harm to police

explosive expert Sulayman Hirbawi; failing to prevent a crime; and not fulfilling his duty.

As for the second defendant, Major (Roni Gela), the prosecutor general has agreed to drop one of the charges against him — the charge of attempted murder. He is still charged with the three other crimes.

At the beginning of the court session, the three judges — (No'am), (Brenner), and (Pal) — rejected the claim made by lawyers (Weinstein) and (Weinrod), who are defending the first defendant, Major Shlomo Levaytan, that the Central Court does not have the jurisdiction to try the two officers.

The court accepted the statement of the prosecutor general's representative, Lawyer (Morith Bayneth), who said that the government's legal adviser is the one who decides whether an IDF officer or soldier is tried in the Central Court or in a military court. Since the government's legal adviser decided that the trial will be held in the Jerusalem Central Court, there is no reason to transfer it to a military court.

Lawyer (Bayneth) said that the list of charges accuses the defendants of attempting to murder former Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim At-Tawil, and unintentionally causing grievous bodily harm to police explosives expert Sulayman Hirbawi by aiding members of the Jewish underground organization who had placed explosive charges with the intention of murdering the three mayors — Bassam ash-Shaka', Karim Khalaf, and Ibrahim at-Tawil — 4 years ago.

Lawyer (Bayneth) said that the two defendants made complete confessions during the investigation conducted by members of the special joint public security-police investigation team. The public prosecutor's representative added that the prosecutor general will summon At-Tawil and Hirbawi, who was blinded in the aforementioned incident, to testify before the court. It was announced today that Hirbawi will testify next Friday. Among the prosecutor' general's witnesses against the two officers will be 2 of 22 persons accused of being members of the Jewish underground organization whose trial began this week.

The first witness in today's session was Major (Sim'on Shervit), who was responsible for the preliminary investigation of the two officers 6 weeks ago. Major (Shervit) said that the second defendant, Major (Roni Gela), made a signed confession during the investigation conducted by Major (Shervit) on 7 May. The police officer said that public security members had conducted the preliminary investigation with the two defendants. He added that At-Tawil stressed during a meeting yesterday that (Roni Gela) stood at his side when Hirbawi went alone to dismantle the explosive charge placed in At-Tawil's garage. At-Tawil said that at the time (Roni Gela) did not warn Hirbawi that there might be an explosive charge in his house [sentence as heard].

The court then listened to testimonies from a number of police officers who participated in the special investigation team. The prosecutor general presented to the court today the two defendants' confessions and (Roni Gela's) report reconstructing the incident.

National Guidance Committee Revival in West Bank

TA151024 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] Contacts have begun in the territories to revive the activities of National Guidance Committee circles, which were stopped in 1981 as a result of the committee's struggles against Jordan, the PLO, and Israel.

Our correspondent has learned that on 9 June, elements of the committee sent a memo to Yasir 'Arafat and PLO institutions convening in Aden, stating their opposition to Yasir 'Arafat's line, and particularly requesting that the PNC not be convened before "the establishment of a Palestinian homeland." The PLO, with Yasir 'Arafat as its leader, demands that the council be convened immediately.

The stand of the National Guidance Committee elements is especially significant as 'Arafat has threatened that the PLO will, in conjunction with representatives of the West Bank, convene the council — thereby forming a "popular assembly" — if the rejectionist organizations do not allow the council to convene.

'Arafat supporters in the West Bank immediately sent a counter-petition supporting 'Arafat's line. Our correspondent assesses that it is unlikely that the National Guidance Committee will return to the format held prior to its dispersion, as the PLO supporters have meanwhile gained in strength.

However, its members will not easily relinquish their struggle, particularly when a possible government change in Israel may revive the political process. Therefore, the memo was not sent in the committee's name but in the name of leftist organizations in the territories related to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the PLO left wing. Palestinian communists in the territories also participated in its formulation.

Envoy Meets Egyptian Prime Minister

TA220453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Egypt conferred with the Egyptian prime minister. No details were reported. Our Washington correspondent has reported that Egypt is not changing its position on returning its ambassador to Israel.

Moda'i Departs for Colombia, U.S., Italy

TA220916 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Jun 84

["Announcement by the Energy Ministry spokesman"]

[Text] Jerusalem, 22 Jun (ITIM) — Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i left this morning on an official visit to Colombia and the United States. He will spend 2 days in Colombia holding talks on purchasing coal and, at the same time,

promoting Israeli exports to Colombia. While in Bogota, Minister Moda'i will meet with President Belisario Betancur, with the mines and energy minister, the finance minister, and the president of the national Colombian coal company. In the course of his visit, the energy minister will tour the modern rich coal mines of Colombia as well as deep-water port that is currently under construction, and which is intended to serve as the loading port for the coal, and the railroad tracks connecting the mines to the port.

Minister Moda'i will leave Colombia for Washington, where he will confer with Secretary of Energy Donald P. Hodel. The ministers will sign and ratify the first Israeli-U.S. agreement for research and development cooperation on energy matters, in which both countries share an interest. Minister Moda'i will examine possibilities of expanding Israeli-U.S. cooperation in other fields of energy.

On his way to the United States [as received], the minister will spend some time in Rome and will participate in the Liberal International seminar on Middle East problems. This seminar is in preparation for the annual international conference of the Liberal International that will be held in Israel in September. This is the first convention of any party international that will be held in Israel since the establishment of the state, and will be attended by approximately 500 delegates from 62 countries.

Artzi Returns From Romanian Meetings

TA211750 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1738 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 21 Jun (ITIM) — Tel Aviv Municipal Council member Yitzhaq Artzi, one of the leaders of the Independent Liberal Party and an Alignment candidate in the upcoming Knesset elections, met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest and gave him a message from Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres.

Mr Artzi, who returned to Israel from Romania today, told the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport that the message had expressed the hope that President Ceausescu would continue to act as a liaison between Israel and the Arab countries, as he had prior to the signing of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. The message also noted the president's role in opposing anti-Semitic phenomena in Romania, as well as in granting Romanian Jews religious freedom and the right to emigrate.

Namibia Seeking Israeli Agriculture Aid

TA210802 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jun 84 p 16

[David Lipkin report from Johannesburg]

[Text] Representatives of some of the African parties in Namibia (southwestern Africa) are requesting Israeli aid in various fields. They are exerting pressure to receive the aid now, even before the future of Namibia is decided upon. Namibia is currently ruled by South Africa.

Israeli Ambassador to South Africa Eliyahu Lankin made an official visit to Namibia late last week, during which he met with various groups, including Africans, who repeated their request for Israel to extend aid to Namibia, particularly in the realm of agriculture, by sending experts.

Mr Lankin has transmitted the aid request to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

Discussions on Moving U.S. Embassy Reported

JN210751 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee [as heard] today will resume its discussions in Washington of the draft law which calls for moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state will acquaint the committee with the reasons which made the U.S. Administration reject this suggestion.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday sent a strongly worded message to the committee in which he called for stopping the discussions of this subject, because he believes that this subject harms the United States.

Our correspondent in Washington says that a number of personalities briefed the committee on this issue yesterday including two senior officials in Jimmy Carter's administration, namely, Joseph Sisco and Harold Saunders.

ALGERIA

UN Envoy Discusses New Information Order

LD211228 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] United Nations, (NY), 21/06/84 (APS) — "Conceived by the industrialized powers at a time when most of the Third World peoples were still living under the colonial regime, the present information order at the international level enables the imposition of most of the time foreign ideas and values to Third World nations, without most of the time taking into account their interests," Mr Mohamed Sahnun, CC member Algeria's permanent representative at the UN declared yesterday during the works of the UN Information Committee devoted to basic questions.

"Aware that this state of things constituted a danger for their newly attained political independence, and threatened to dampen their cultures as well as their moral and spiritual values, the Third World countries have not since then stopped to work for the deep change of this order and the substitution by a more equitable and a more balanced order," Mr Sahnun noted, adding that "the struggle for the setting up of this new world order of information was moreover placed straight into a most global combat led by the developing countries for the setting up of a more equitable new international economic order." [sentence as received]

"In spite of efforts which have been made, he said, in spite of few success achieved whose most probative remains creation of regional press agencies, we are unfortunately far from the objective we assigned to us."

"The great press agencies continue to completely dominate the information distribution channel either in the North or in the South," he pointed.

Paying tribute in this connection to Third World agencies, such as the pool of the non-aligned "which works for the promotion of South-South exchanges in the field of information, the Algerian representative to UN noted that "exchanges in the South-North sense remain unfortunately very weak."

"Still at the present time, he stated, the sensationalism is triumphing over an objective and national information, centered on the economic, cultural and social realities in the developing countries."

Nothing that the information sector remains closely controlled by transnational firms, Mr Mohamed Sahnun recalled the different recommendations adopted by the UN to remedy to this state of thing, and put a stress on (?reports) required from the General Secretariat and which have been (?permitted) to the Algerian delegation at the UN. Image of our organization is seriously affected within the public opinion of the Western countries due to a hostile and a more and a more antagonistic press." "One already speaks, he carried on, about a real multilateralism crisis."

Speaking about recommendations which called for a concerted action from the UN, Mr Mohamed Sahnun hailed progress achieved in that sense, noting nevertheless that there are a lot of things to be done. He estimated that: "Cooperation which was set up between the Department of Press and Information (DPI) on the one hand, and the regional press agencies and the pool of press agencies of the non-aligned countries, on the other hand, is to be carried on. This cooperation is to enable:

The setting up of a permanent and mutual exchanges between the UN and the regional agencies.

The intensification of technical assistance to be brought to these agencies.

The organisation of seminaries and training sessions for the training of journalists coming from developing countries.

"The Algerian delegation devotes a greater importance to the promotion of these regional press agencies because it is firmly convinced that they can bring a new breath to the oppressive world of information and enable a real North-South dialogue," he said.

LIBYA

London People's Bureau Incident To Be Investigated

NC220948 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Athens, June 22 (AFP) — Libya is to allow "neutral" British lawyers to act as observers while Libyan authorities question staff from the former Libyan People's Bureau in London about the murder last April of a young British policewoman.

Libyan External Relations Minister 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who is on an official visit here, told a press conference that the Libyan authorities had already begun preliminary investigations into the incident and would ask for "neutral British lawyers" to follow the proceedings.

Policewoman Yvonne Fletcher was killed by shots reportedly fired from the embassy as Libyan opposition groups outside demonstrated against Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Tripoli after the incident.

In other comments, Mr at-Turayki said Libya was doing its best to prevent the Gulf war spreading.

He reaffirmed that Libya did not "export terrorism" and was ready for dialogue with the United States.

Government Expels 350 Illegal Immigrants

NC220735 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Niamey, June 22 (AFP) — Libya expelled 350 illegal immigrants from Niger, as well as others from Mali and Upper Volta, at the end of last month, an authoritative source said here.

It is the first time Tripoli had taken such strong measures against workers from Niger, who have been crossing the border in large numbers in recent years to take advantage of Libya's relative prosperity, the source said.

The deportees were taken in charge at the border by Niger's Armed Forces, and eventually sent back to their home villages.

MOROCCO

Hassan Receives Turkish Minister of State

LD211234 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Rabat, June 21 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received here Wednesday evening the visiting Turkish minister of state, Mr Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, who was accompanied by the under secretary to the Turkish prime minister and the Turkish ambassador to Rabat.

This meeting was also attended by Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Abdelouahed Belkziz.

Earlier, Mr Alptemocin was received by Moroccan Minister of Fisheries and Merchant Navy Mr Bensalem Smili, who reported on fisheries activities and maritime transports in Morocco and investment possibilities granted by Morocco to foreign capitals with a view to developing these sectors.

On his part the Turkish minister of state expressed the wish to set up a cooperation between Morocco and Turkey in maritime areas, namely in the creation of a maritime trade line between the two countries for the shipping of halieutic products to Turkey.

Mr Alptemocin was also received by Mr Abdelouahed Belkziz. The two parties conferred on the current international situation and issues of mutual concern.

On the other hand, Mr Abdelouahed Radi, Moroccan minister in charge of cooperation, and Mr Alptemocin jointly chaired the closing ceremony of the works of the Moroccan-Turkish first joint cooperation commission.

During this session two agreements were signed. The first is related to economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and the other was concluded between the Moroccan Center for Exports Promotion and its Turkish counterpart.

The first stipulates the setting up of a permanent joint commission in all cooperation areas with the exception of cultural cooperation which is to be shortly examined.

The two parties also co-signed recommendations and set up lists of products likely to be exchanged in order to come off with a more balanced bilateral exchange system.

It was also decided to multiply and intensify the exchange of businessmen's missions and the reciprocal participation in exhibitions and fairs in the two countries.

Under the agreement signed between the Moroccan Center for Exports Promotion and its Turkish counterpart, permanent exchanges between businessmen from the two countries are to be set with a view to reinforcing bilateral commercial cooperation.

Finally, recommendations regarding economic cooperation in diverse areas such as industry, agriculture, transports, posts and telecommunications, housing and engineering, science and technology, handicrafts and social affairs, and tourism and sports were defined and formulated.

Commerce Minister on EEC Familiarization Tour

PM211322 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 16 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[MAP report: "Information Campaign Launched by Morocco With the '10' Has Fully Achieved its Aims"]

[Excerpt] Rabat, June — Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism Azeddine Guessous returned to Rabat from The Hague Thursday evening at the end of a tour to Greece, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands, as part of a familiarization, information, and explanation campaign conducted by Morocco with the EEC member countries.

"This 4-day tour has enabled me to explain to European leaders the dangers of implementing the Commission's plans on the EEC's enlargement," Mr Guessous stated upon arrival at Rabat-Sale airport. The minister, who conversed during this tour with the ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, and economy of the countries visited, specified the European leaders expressed their understanding of Morocco's case, as well as their awareness of the political significance of that enlargement and its effects on the Moroccan economy.

The minister declared himself convinced that the European leders will bear in mind all these considerations at their next Council of Ministers meeting. They will uphold the idea of enlargement while taking Morocco's interests into account.

SUDAN

Outlaws, Dissidents Surrender to Authorities

JN211522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 21 June (SUNA) — A responsible source for the People's Armed Forces' General Command has announced that reports from Malakal, capital of the Upper Nile Region, say 197 citizens, who were forced by the outlaws to leave for Ethiopia, have surrendered to the Malakal authorities following a battle that took place at Fam az-Zaraf, one of the White Nile tributaries.

In a press statement today, the source said that the outlaws had previously recruited a number of Bahr al-Ghazal citizens and led them by force eastward to the Ethiopian border to train them in camps prepared in advance. The source added that these citizens split from the outlaws before entering Ethiopian territory, fought with them, and the Armed Forces intervened. The source reiter-

ated that after a fierce battle, the Armed Forces forced several outlaws to jump in the river, after killing a large number of them. Some of the outlaws escaped, others were arrested, and those who split from the outlaws surrendered to the Armed Forces. Most of these dissidents were moved to Malakal, with the rest to be moved at a later time.

TUNISIA

Plan Minister Comments on Talks With EEC Officials

PM201851 Tunis L'ACTION in French 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Plan Minister Hands Over Memorandum Defining Tunisia's Approach to Its Future Relations With EEC"]

[Text] Plan Minister Ismail Khalil conversed Thursday morning at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris with French Minister of European Affairs Roland Dumas. Wednesday evening he met with Christian Nucci, minister delegate in charge of cooperation and development.

Tunisian Ambassador to France Hedi Mabrouk attended these two conversations, in the course of which Ismail Khalil discussed Tunisia's relations with the EEC with his French interlocutors and handed them on behalf of the Tunisian Government a memorandum defining Tunisia's approach to its future relations with the EC, especially in anticipation of the latter's enlargement to include Spain and Portugal.

At the end of this mission to France, current president of the EC Council, the plan minister made the following statement to the TAP representative in Paris:

"President Bourguiba has done me the honor of instructing me to undertake contacts with certain French Government leaders to discuss the future of our relations with the EEC, in anticipation of the EC's enlargement to include Spain and Portugal.

"This mission to France, EC Council president, falls within the framework of the dialogue with our French friends, particularly in view of the EC Council meeting scheduled for 18 June and the European summit to take place at Fontainebleau 25-26 June.

"On this occasion I conversed successively with Minister of Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci and Minister of European Affairs Roland Dumas, and handed over to them, on behalf of the Tunisian Government, a memorandum reflecting our view of the future of relations between Tunisia and the EC and emphasizing to them that if it rests with us to preserve the gains of the 1976 cooperation agreement — especially regarding trade — we must define new relations in accordance with the changes which Europe has experienced and the transformations which it will have to experience, both in its components and in its economic and social structures. The redefinition of those relations should emanate from a political view between the Maghreb and Europe.

"I found the two ministers had a good deal of understanding regarding the comprehensive and civilized approach Tunisia advocates. The French leaders declared themselves prepared to continue work to ensure the Maghreb in general and Tunisia in particular enjoy special treatment within the Community's Mediterranean policy in view of the strategic, economic, and cultural interdependence existing between these two regions of the world, whose stability and prosperity are closely interconnected. It is a matter of a development agreement which Europe and the Maghreb should endorse to continue together and in harmony their internal development and exchanges in many fields. It is this view which Tunisia advocated back in 1969, at the time of the first association agreement, which France will undertake to uphold with its partners to give the two areas privileged relations.

"The two ministers also asked me to convey their respects to President Bourguiba."

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Communique Reports Moroccan Losses

LD211117 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Hausa (Occupied Territories), 21/06/84 (APS) — 35 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 23 others wounded on June 17th, 1984 during an attack of the Saharan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) against a concentration of monarchist forces at Graret El Moulat, between Zag and Jdeiria in Western Sahara, announced today a communique issued by the Saharan Ministry for Information.

On the same day at the end of a three-hour engagement between the "SPLA" and the Moroccan forces stationed in (Rouss Kechbyine), 43 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 27 wounded. Many trenches were broken up and two trucks burnt, the communique added.

Lastly and always on the same day, 13 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 9 injured in a one-hour fight between the Moroccan troops and the Saharan combatants, the communique said pointing out that these series of operations were spearheaded on June, 17th, 1984, "the 14th anniversary of the historic uprising against the Spanish occupation."

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Representative on EWP Formation

EA211632 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1725 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Speech by Fasika Sidelel, representative of the basic organization of the Office of the COPWE Central Committee, from "Current Report" on Ethiopian Workers Party formation meeting held by COPWE Basic Organization — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Comrades, the main source of strength and capabilities in any Marxist-Leninist party is the position and strength of the basic organization. This is not without reason, because the party's role of comprehensive leadership cannot be fulfilled without basic organizations that work together and bring it in touch with the working people.

We understand that our efforts to form the Ethiopian Workers Party [EWP], the heavy emphasis we have given to organizing our basic organizations on a firm base, and the activities under way stem from this correct position and understanding. The maturity evident in the colorful activities to organize this basic organization of COPWE within our territory, the alert and full democratic participation of members according to the principles and internal regulations of COPWE, and all the precautions taken to ensure the strength of basic organizations clearly reflect the above-mentioned strong emphasis. It is clear that an increasingly weighty contribution is expected of the basic organizations to complete the preparations for the EWP formation meeting and following its conclusion.

Since this basic organization, like all other basic organizations in general, shoulders a heavy share of revolutionary work and responsibility, our work is at the same time interconnected with the responsibility of leadership and work sharing in connection with other bodies as a result of the nature of their work. With respect to the day-to-day work of the leadership of the political organizations, we are expected to show further exemplary capabilities and strength up to the day the EWP is formed, and a capacity for hard work after that.

Comrades, it is credible that the rallying of the EWP will enhance our victories and create conditions that will enable us to carry out socialist tasks in all sectors. It is clear that by further enhancing the new political system we are struggling for, the revolution will advance toward its final aim. Because of this, our revolution will occupy a notable place in the international struggle for the victory of the people and for peace.

These steps to widen the base of our victories and achieve new ones will affect the life of our society, the stratification of social classes, and even our existence. Since any measures that change the social stratification will concern the way the class struggle is carried out, we should realize that it is necessary to stay alert so as to foil any destructive situation by carefully assessing [word indistinct] methods of the enemy camp.

We should carry out this task side by side with our construction activities. Just as we realize that the formation of the EWP further magnifies our revolution's victory, we should realize that the complicated nature of the class struggle will continue.

SOMALIA

DFSS Committee Chairman on Front's Problems

EA211218 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], said [at the opening of third DFSS session] that the problems and weaknesses facing us today include the tactics and treacherous activities of our enemy, which in the past few months have assumed a new face of cold war [as heard] and divided the general public. The aim of this tactic is to plant tension and fragmentation within the front. Other problems facing us include the question of destitutes: disabled persons and the large quantity of refugees who are fleeing into the bases of the DFSS front.

Other problems facing us include our failure to unite the Somali opposition forces: The foreign relations of the front have not reached the required needs of the front and, truly, the struggle has taken a longer time than expected. Also, the weakness of the front has been exploited and used as a weapon by the enemy and others with personal interests. Tribalism, clanism of a very low level, and confusion have been used by the enemy.

Other problems include lack of a political maturity by various sections of the front and the general public who support the front. The leaders and the intellectuals of the front who are not present with the fighters and the general public should see to the realization of our goals.

Radio Halgan Reports Mutiny Among Somali Troops

EA211203 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The troops still loyal to the Siad Barre regime and who are stationed in the El Barde District in the Bakol region mutinied and several soldiers were killed during the struggle. Reports from El Barde District confirm that the 26th Division stationed in the area mutinied after their rations ran out and the regime could not supply them with essential food. The mutinying soldiers broke into the armory and took a very large quantity of automatic weapons and other ordinary rifles including 30 AK rifles. The mutinying troops attacked the repressive forces of the Mogadishu regime in the EL Barde District. The report added that many soldiers lost their lives in the incident. [no date for incident given]

Commando Unit Attacks House of Regime 'Bootlickers'

EA211213 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from the base of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces in Hargeisa town confirm that a house which senior repressive representatives and

bootlickers of the regime in Hargeisa frequent was attacked by a commando unit of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces.

The reports say that the attack, which took place on 16 June and which was launched by the SNM, resulted in the total destruction of the house. The commandos used bazookas and other equipment to blow up large buildings.

The purpose of the attack was to warn the bootlickers who have become an obstacle to the Somali community, especially those residing in the northern regions of Somalia. Most of the people targeted are the so-called delegation led by General (Gani), who is head of the loyalist troops of the Barre regime stationed in the northern regions and who recently visited the Republic of Djibouti.

The bootlickers, whose job is to repress the general public, are now being hunted, and the general public is warned not to stay near them or go to their houses or so-called offices or other places they frequent. The bootlickers of Barre include (Hashi Musa), the so-called mayor of Hargeisa, (Abd Abdullahi Hawareyeh), (Dahir Adan), (Umar Hasan), (Husayn Umar), (Wadad Yareh), (Daud Yareh), and many others.

TANZANIA

Mozambique Youth Leader Views Accord With S. Africa

EA211925 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Zanzibar: The secretary general of the Youth Union of the Mozambique ruling party, Frelimo, Ndugu (Zacharia Kupela), has said the peace accord signed between his country and South Africa early this year was aimed at preserving peace in the region.

Speaking to youth leaders in Zanzibar, Ndugu (Kupela) said it is not true that the accord had the aim of benefiting a few individuals. He said although many antirevolutionary elements in Mozambique criticized the government for signing the agreement, there is evidence that prior to the accord there were no ANC camps in Mozambique [sentence as heard]. Ndugu (Kupela) said there are offices of the ANC that continue to operate as usual.

The Mozambican youth leader is in the country for an official visit at the invitation of the Zanzibar youth union.

CHAD

Habre Addresses Opening Session of Frolinat Congress

AB211115 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Speech by President Hissein Habre at the opening session of the extraordinary congress of Frolinat in Ndjamena on 20 June — recorded; in French with sentence-by-sentence translation into a vernacular language]

[Excerpts] Comrade congress participants and honorable invited guests: Here we are meeting on this 20th day of June 1984 on the occasion of the first extraordinary congress of the Frolinat-FAN since the historic date of 7 June 1982 and almost 3 years after the (Yadi Baro) extraordinary congress which was held in an exceptionally serious situation. On this solemn occasion, I ask you to observe a minute of silence in memory of our unforgettable and unperishable martyrs, the great heroes of the national resistance and liberation struggle.

You will agree with me that this congress of the FAN is being held at a very critical period in our country's eventful history. In fact, this congress is being held at a time when our country, because of Libya's aggression and expansionist tendencies, finds itself cut in two, half of it being subjected to the bloody occupation of the Libyan slave dealers. It is being held at a time our African brothers and Chad's friends throughout the world are becoming increasingly aware of the great insult and challenge thrown to the Chadian nation by the terrorist and criminal regime in Tripoli. It is being held at a time when the Chadian people, with their rich experience [words indistinct], are more than ever determined to recover all their rights, especially the right to peace. It is being held at a time when national and international good will is working for a just equitable and lasting solution to the Chadian tragedy.

Thus placed in its national and international context, this congress represents a crucial moment for the Chadian nation in its struggle for freedom, justice, dignity, and progress. It has an immense significance for present and future generations. That is why, with your indulgence, I will take the liberty of making you relive the contemporary history of our great movement — a history closely linked with our country's activities over past decades — and outline the problems of the moment.

Al-Qadhdhafi, who had become the new master of Ndjamena, rushed to announce on 6 January 1983 the annexation of Chad through what he termed the merging of Chad and Libya into a single Jamahiriyah. Al-Qadhdhafi so much believed in this merger that he came to Ndjamena to preside over a cabinet meeting. [applause] By this declaration, Al-Qadhdhafi exposed his real intentions. As for Goukouni, Kamougue, and Acyl, their visages as veritable mercenaries were also unmasked. [applause]

Although international opinion and especially African opinion hesitated, although the OAU easily endorsed this fait accompli by shamefully recording what it called the pacification of Chad by Libya, the Chadian people — who were more than ever conditioned by past events — resolutely turned their back to the Libyan invaders. [applause] As for the FAN, which was sure of the full support of the people and which was propelled by a legitimate hatred for the invaders, they reorganized themselves and resumed the initiative of the fight.

Despite their huge manpower, their crushing material superiority, and their very sophisticated weapons, the occupation forces failed to halt the heroic attacks of our brave and dauntless combatants. The allied forces and their master quickly became exhausted and Al-Qadhdhafi seized the first opportunity for an honorable exit and ordered the withdrawal of his troops to the north of the country on 3 November 1981. [applause] Immediately after the announcement of this partial withdrawal of Libyan troops, the patriotic forces unilaterally proclaimed a cessation of hostilities in order to begin immediate and unconditional negotiations aimed at finding a solution in the nation's superior interest.

Through the voice of Goukouni, the reaction of the allies was a categorical rejection of all negotiated settlement; Goukouni described the FAN as a group of thieves and highway bandits. The allies did not want peace, and faced with this challenge, the FAN had no alternative but to resume their struggle — their impetuous and irreversible march toward the liberation of Chad. [applause]

In view of this turn of events and in order to give breathing space to the puppets established in Ndjamena by Libya, the OAU accelerated the setting up of a buffer force. At the same time, the OAU proposed for the last time the holding of a roundtable conference. Once again, the FAN accepted the OAU proposal and once again the antinational coalition rejected it. Goukouni — true to his character — rejected any negotiated solution, refused to allow the OAU to play any role, ignored (?all the clauses) of the Lagos accords, proclaimed himself president of the republic, appointed Kamougue chairman of an imaginary council of state, appointed a prime minister, and called again for foreign troops, especially from Ethiopia and Libya.

However, neither the agitations nor [words indistinct] could stop the victorius advance of the FAN. [applause] After capturing their stronghold [words indistinct], the brave freedom fighters entered Ndjamena very early in the morning of 7 June 1982 to the acclamation of an entire people who had finally been freed. [applause]

Comrade congress participants and honorable invited guests, 7 June 1982 is for Chad a historic date which will henceforth be indelibly engraved on the (?nation's) immortal memory. A new era began for Chad on 7 June 1982. As you know, the FAN has put a stop to the hesitation presented by the nonexistence of the state and nation. Life was at a standstill as far as the economic and social life was concerned. In short, there was general chaos prior to 7 June. [applause] In the face of this situation, the FAN had to engage in many battles at the same time in order to reconstitute the state apparatus, restore security, ensure the return of confidence, work for the country's unity, relaunch economic and social life, and restore Chad to the community of independent and sovereign nations. [applause]

Let me tell you that despite the magnitude of this struggle on all fronts and the prevailing harsh adversity, some important and substantial results have been achieved since 7 June 1982. First of all in the field of national concord, all the defeated elements and factions were systematically pardoned and integrated into the FAN. An appeal for peace has been made to all faction leaders. In addition, I personally made an appeal to them and called for an entente in order to stop the sufferings of our people. We had contacts with Acyl, we had contacts with Kamougue, and we had contacts with Goukouni. [passage indistinct]

We had set up an organ in charge of managing the public affairs pending the achievement of all the necessary conditions for the formation of a normal government. This organ was the Council of State. Despite its short period of existence, the Council of State implemented all the projects that now serve as the framework for our institutions. The selflessness and commitment of its members made it very dynamic and effective. That was why — in order to further normalize the situation — the FAN Command Council in September 1982 thought the moment had come for the publication of the fundamental act of the republic, the only act that has constitutional value and governs the state and the national institutions.

In addition, today the authority of the state has been restored throughout the national territory. Ndjamena has become the capital of Chad once more and is making important decisions. The safety of property and persons is ensured by the law enforcement agents. Fear and despair have given way to general trust and relaxed attitudes. The return of refugees is one of the major signs of change. These Chadians receive the necessary moral and material assistance from the state. The help of the state and the [FAN] movement has enabled them to reintegrate themselves into active national life. All this was made possible through the dynamisim of our militants and also through aid from friendly countries and international organizations.

Apart from efforts to achieve peace, sovereignty, defense, and the restructuring exercise embarked upon, our efforts are also directed at reviving socioeconomic activities, even if they have not reached the desired level of revival. In fact, at present all primary, secondary, and higher educational institutions have been reopened, as have professional institutions. Hospitals and other health institutions have also been reopened. [passage indistinct] Social, cultural, and sporting activities have resumed to a large extent. We have had the opportunity on several occasions to see the ingenious talents of our artists and the abilities of our dynamic youth.

With regard to the [FAN] movement, we have set up people's commissions in all prefectures. FAN subcommittees, sections, subsections, and groups are active everywhere. These committees are guided by a common statute in accordance with our desire to inform Chadians of our objectives and to get them to resolutely engage themselves in our liberation struggle.

Comrade militants, our mission and Chad's destiny are identical. It is a sublime and permanent mission which we will assume with perseverance whatever the sacrifices, whatever the transformations we undergo in this eventful world.

The world is being threatened by the specter of a third world war. The present precarious peaceful coexistence, based on fear, is facing crises and dangerous tensions. There are several wars taking place in various parts of the globe. The arms race is still going on. Imperiaslism, hegemony, and expansionism tend to be generalized in new forms. It is a world where the weaker's existence is constantly threatened by the stronger. Alliances are established and broken according to vital interests. Within this context, the Chadian nation, while developing its own creative capability for its survival and its right, must embark upon, consolidate, and multiply relations of friendship and cooperation with the outside world. It is this line of action that our movement has chosen. [applause]

In Africa, we are a founding member of the OAU and we take part in all the efforts of our organization to defend the interests of the African people; but our country is one of those that deplores the present shortcomings of the OAU, which has become practically inactive. Chad will work toward making the OAU strong again and able to perfectly meet the interests of the African people.

Our relations outside Africa have been given a new impetus. This policy of friendship and cooperation has enabled our country to overcome the isolation of the past. A new policy now characterizes our relations both with states and with governmental and nongovernmental organizations. It is this opening that underlies the appreciable assistance Chad has been receiving from the international community in its efforts toward rehabilitation and reconstruction.

At the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement's conference as well as at the Third World countries' conference, Chad was present to make its voice heard. At our modest level, we have been working toward the maintenance of peace and international security. We favor the peaceful settlement of differences and prefer understanding, cooperation, and solidarity. In this perspective, we practice the policy of nonalignment — this nonalignment which has been achieved outside all sorts of satellization because the blocks are in themselves the carriers of the germs of domination, exploitation, and war. [applause] But nonalignment is not synonymous with indifference and facility. It implies the commitment to struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, liberty, justice, equality, and of solidarity.

It is in this perspective that Chad condemns the abominable system of apartheid in which a minority of whites are enslaving the vast majority of South African blacks. Similarly, we firmly support our brothers in Namibia who have been fighting for their independence and liberty. We also support the Palestinian people who have fallen victim to spoliation of their national rights. We also support a just solution to the tragedy of the SDAR people.

This means that Chad is ready to assume its international responsibilities and to contribute to the well-being of a better and just world. Comrade participants of the congress and honorable invited guests, if the road walked so far (?is encouraging), our achievements are no less eloquent, but we must not live under illusions and rest on our laurels, because it is not enough to conquer or to achieve something; we must try to further consolidate what has been achieved and engage ourselves in an irrevers-

ible process that is capable of putting our country back on a lasting path of development. [applause] In fact, we must not lose sight of the fact that the enemy has not yet surrendered and that it is still holding half of our national territory, which he considers to be part of Libya. He has already established a Libyan administration there and has begun to suppress our cultural values and our sovereignty. No Chadian worthy of this name should feel at peace while his country is being occupied by foreigners. The recovery of the part of our country under occupation must be our first and foremost concern. [applause] To achieve this, we must do everything possible to recover our legitimate and inalienable rights.

It is true, as I have often said, that we prefer to settle our differences with Libya through dialogue and negotiations. But we know also that in defiance of morality and the rules governing international relations, Libya persists in imposing on us an unjust war with the now publicly avowed aim of reducing us to slavery. Our desire to find a negotiated solution must not make us forget that the (?stupid) megalomaniac understands only the language of force, for — contrary to the assertions of some people and the hopes of others — Al-Qadhdhafi remains constant in his policy of aggression [words indistinct], especially in Chad. This is why we must be prepared for all eventualities and ready to make even the supreme sacrifice in order to recover our spoliated territory and safeguard our independence and dignity. [applause]

No one will perform this duty for us because whatever aid we may get from brotherly and friendly countries can only complement our own efforts. What is more, those who are helping us must be convinced of our determination to fully assume our national responsibilities and of our capacity to meet the challenge at all costs. [applause]

In order to perpetuate instability in Chad so as to be able to continue the annexation war with impunity, the enemy has been making use of some more subtle means to weaken us in addition to the use of force. It is using simultaneously the arms of tribalism, religion, regionalism, and [word indistinct] arguments aimed at dividing the Chadians and setting them against one another. [passage indistinct] We must be aware of this situation and look for adequate ways and means to combat it. It is therefore imperative for us to consolidate our dearly won national unity by strengthening it and by rallying around a common ideal, the (?salvation) of Chad. [applause] The unity of our country, the unity of the citizens of Chad, the unity of all hearts and spirits constitutes the principal, the fundamental means which will enable us to effectively face all trials, beginning with the problem of liberation of our occupied territory. Our united people, our mobilized people, our determined people are invincible. [applause] We know that Chad's enemies and the traitors in their pay will not willingly disarm, but we also know that with our determination to live in peace as a free and sovereign people, we will win. [aplause]

(?I propose) a renovated and dynamic framework capable of gathering together and mobilizing all the active elements in the nation. This framework must be adapted to our present realities and conform with the just and legitimate aspirations of our popular masses and must not lose sight of our national diversities. It must also be the crucible of national unity and of the rediscovery of all the children of Chad. [applause] This framework will be adopted by our congress at the end of its deliberations. This framework will not be the property of any individual or of a group of individuals nor will it be the instrument of any of the Chadian regions or the property of any group whatsoever. [applause and shouts of approval]

BENIN

Communique Issued on Visit of Niger's Kountche

AB201205 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Final communique issued in Cotonou on 19 June following Niger President General Seyni Kountche's official working visit to Benin from 18 to 19 June]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger, paid a friendly and working visit to Benin from 18 to 19 June 1984. During the visit, the two heads of state discussed topics of bilateral cooperation as well as current African and international issues.

On bilateral cooperation, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the excellence of the relations between the two countries and peoples. In this regard, they examined all the issues of common interest and expressed great appreciation for the healthy bonds of cooperation between the two states. In examining the ways and means of strengthening all the areas of cooperation in order to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence between the two peoples, the heads of state have decided to do everything possible to organize periodic meetings between their ministers in charge of security in order to prevent subversive activities and fruitless attempts at disturbing the peace and stability of the two countries.

Touching on the situation in southern Africa, the two heads of state, recognizing the agreements signed — on one hand in Lusaka between South Africa and Angola, and on the other at Nkomati between South Africa and Mozambique — reiterated their firm condemnation of the racist minority regime in South Africa. They reaffirmed their unflinching support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people in order to achieve their independence and sovereignty. To this end, they expressed the hope that the international community would work constructively toward the implementation of UN Resolution 435. They also reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the heroic people of South Africa against the inhumane apartheid regime and toward establishing a democratic process based on social justice, equality, and peace.

Examining the situation in Western Sahara, the two heads of state deplored the nonimplementation of the 19th OAU summit meeting which recommended a ceasefire, direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front, and the holding of a referendum on the self-determination of the people of the SDAR. They urged the two sides to abide by the decisions of the OAU in order to resolve the problem and to restore peace to the region.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the two heads of state support the view that the Chadian conflict is an internal one and hold the position that it should be solved through the reconciliation of all the sons of this country. They reaffirmed the terms of the resolutions of the 19th OAU summit on Chad and lauded the efforts of His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, in attempting to call the warring sides to a negotiation table, and they maintain that the current diplomatic activities must continue in order to bring about reconciliation and the restoration of peace to this brotherly country.

Analysing the situation in the world, particularly the economic crisis affecting Third World countries in particular, the two presidents condemned the apparent indifference of the rich countries and reaffirmed their support for the Lagos plan of action and to the economic declaration of the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement held in New Delhi in March 1983.

During his stay in Benin, the Niger head of state visited the Amitie Sports Stadium and the Cotonou port.

At the end of his visit to the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency Gen Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger, expressed his sincere thanks to His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou for the particularly warm African welcome accorded his delegation and him. The Niger head of state extended to his Benin counterpart an invitation to pay an official visit to Niger. The Benin head of state accepted with pleasure this cordial invitation. The date for this visit will be fixed later by both sides.

Those who represented Niger during deliberations were Their Excellencies Allele Elhadji Habibou, minister of justice; Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Almoustapha Soumaila, secretary of state for commerce and transport; Abdul Zaromeye, the Niger Republic's ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin; and Malik Gnayi, director of protocol.

Representing Benin were Comrades Ignace Boco Adjo, the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly [ANR]; Roger Kanga, the first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of the ANR; Girigissou Gado chairman of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB]; Paul Awhanou, minister of inspection of public, parapublic, and provincial enterprises, representing the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Michel Alladaye, minister of interior and public security [title as heard]; Francois Dossou, minister of popular justice [title as heard]; Boukary Alidou, minister of state farms, stockbreeding, and fishing, representing the minister of information and propaganda; Rene Valery (Mongbon), director of studies and planning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and (Edmund Dakun Togo), director of the Department of African and Arab Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Issued in Cotonou on 19 June 1984

[Signed] for the People's Republic of Benin by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the PRPB, president, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council; and for the Republic of Niger by Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and the head of state

PRC Presents Gift of Medicine, Medical Equipment

AB220705 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] About 26 million CFA francs has been given to the Ministry of Public Health by the Chinese ambassador to our country. The gift offered by China to Benin is composed of medicine and medical equipment.

Ayahi Manasse, minister of public health ad interim, presided at the ceremony. He was accompanied by the central directors and cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Ministry of Public Health. The Chinese ambassador, who presented the gift, said it will be assigned to the medical teams of Kandi and Natitingou and used for all the people. The gift is worth about 26 million CFA francs. Comrade Ayehi Manasse in his response expressed the gratitude of our people and government to the Chinese authorities. The presentation of the equipment this morning is proof of the active solidarity between Benin and China, the minister said. The Beninese people expressed satisfaction with the gesture, especially in this period of crisis when financial powers strive to invest in armament.

This ceremony has a very important character because this material responds to our desire to generalize primary health care by the year 2000. That is why this equipment will be used at it should be, with of course a priority for underprivileged populations.

GHANA

New Algerian Ambassador Arrives, Comments

AB211820 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Algerian ambassador designate to Ghana, Mr Abdel (Samitchi), has observed that there is a wide range of economic cooperation between Ghana and Algeria which can be harnessed to the advantage of both countries. He said the two countries shared the same policies and that Algeria would continue to cooperate with other African countries to forge unity. Mr (Samitchi) was speaking on arrival at Kotoka International Airport last night to assume duty. He said he would work to further strengthen the cordial relations existing between Ghana and Algeria.

LIBERIA

University President Leaves for Visit to Israel

AB211000 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The president of the University of Liberia, Dr Mary Antoinette Brown Sherman, departed Monrovia yesterday for an 8-day visit to the State of Israel, upon the invitation of President Hayim Herzog. A university release said yesterday that Dr Sherman was invited by President Herzog when he paid a 3-day official visit to Liberia last January. According to the release, Dr Brown Sherman will meet with heads of leading Israeli institutions of higher learning including the [name indistinct] Institute and the Israeli Desert Research Institute. She will also visit places holy to Christianity. The university president, who is expected to have an audience with President Herzog, is also expected to hold discussions with the Israeli minister of education and culture about technical assistance for agricultural engineering and the college of medicine at the University of Liberia.

NIGER

350 Illegal Niger Workers Expelled From Libya

AB212030 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Niamey, 21 Jun (AFP) — Some 350 illegal Niger workers were expelled from Libya at the end of May, it was learned on Thursday from an authoritative source in Niamey. This source says this is the first time Libyan authorities have carried out a massive expulsion of Niger workers who have gone to Libya in large numbers these past few years in order to benefit from its economic prosperity.

Once driven to the Niger-Libya border, these workers were taken care of by the Army at Madaoa, at the extreme northeast of Niger, and were brought back to Agadez, then sent to their home villages. The source says that the reasons for these expulsions, which also affect illegal workers from Mali and Upper Volta, are not known. Observers note, however, that these expulsions are taking place at a time when Libya is going through a difficult economic situation, and just a few weeks after Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was confronted with the raid which Libyan opponents carried out on 8 May 1984 against Azizia camp, in central Tripoli.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Message From Sassou-Nguesso

AB211810 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has received a message from the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, on the proposed conference on Chad. The message, which was delivered by a two-man delegation led by that country's permanent representative to the United Nations, Nicholas Mondjo, was received on Gen Buhari's behalf by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. It touched on the next OAU summit and the recent development in racist South Africa. Receiving the delegation, Dr Gambari told them that Nigeria shared similar views and noted the decision of the Congolese Government to host the next conference on Chad. The minister reminded Congo of the need to involve the OAU in any reconciliation talks on Chad.

Lagos Notes Niger, Benin Concern Over Borders

AB211125 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The closure of Nigerian borders at the end of April during

the currency exchange is a matter for concern to two west African countries. To this end, Niger and Benin Republics are making plans for a joint approach to Nigeria over the situation. This was disclosed by the Niger President, Seyni Kountche, after an official visit to Benin, where he held talks with President Mathieu Kerekou. According to reports, Niger depends largely on Nigeria for the supply of her essential commodities while Benin has a substantial agricultural export trade with Nigeria. General Kountche did not, however, say if Nigeria's other neighbors, Cameroon and Chad, would be associated with the Niger-Benin demands.

Military Council Upholds Verdicts on Former Governors
AB211318 Lagos NAN in English 1240 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, June 20 (NAN) — The Supreme Military Council (SMC) yesterday in Lagos confirmed the 22-year-jail sentence passed on Bisi Onabanjo, the former governor of Ogun, by the Lagos zone of the recovery of public property (special military) tribunal. The SMC also accepted the verdict of not guilty and acquittal of Chief Adekinle Ajasin and Chief Bola Ige, former governors of Ondo and Oyo respectively.

The judgement of the tribunal was upheld by the SMC at its meeting in Dodan Barracks yesterday. In its judgement, the tribunal had also ordered that the sum of 2.8 million naira involved in the case and traced to the banned UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] account, be forfeited to the Federal Military Government. It also ordered that another sum of more than N50,000 traced to the account of Messrs Shote Dawodu and Company be forfeited to the Federal Military Government.

Former Anambra Governor Convicted by Tribunal
AB211348 Lagos NAN in English 1335 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Enugu, Jun 21 (NAN) — The former governor of Anambra, Jim Nwobodo, and the secretary to his administration, Paul Egbogu, were today in Enugu sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment each by the special military tribunal on the recovery of public property. They were both found guilty of the first count of engaging in corrupt practices while Jim Nwobodo was also convicted on the second charge of enriching the proscribed NPP [Nigerian People's Party] with 1 million naira belonging to the state government.

Delivering judgement, the chairman of the tribunal, Air Commodore Muktar Mohammed, said that evidence produced during the trial showed that the amount misappropriated by the two convicts was N5,894,000 and not N2,485,996. That amount, he said, along with N1 million which Jim Nwobodo was found guilty of unlawfully enriching the proscribed NPP should be forfeited to the Federal Military Government.

He said that the tribunal was satisfied that the opening of the special accounts supposed to be owned by the Anambra government with Mr Egbogu as the only signatory was in contravention of all known rules for the operation of government accounts. He said that the irregularity was highlighted by the fact that Mr Egbogu, to the full knowledge of the convicted governor, personally cashed several thousands of naira from the supposed government account without raising any vouchers or any other supporting documents.

Air Commodore Mohammed said that the tribunal noted with regret that such financial recklessness was perpetrated at a time when there was hardly enough money to pay workers' salaries.

The tribunal also directed the assets investigation panel to proceed with the immediate recovery of the money involved in the case. Persons from whom some of the money are to be recovered include Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, N574,000; Chief Ume-Ezeoke, N200,000; former Senator Issiah Ani, N50,000; and one Z.C. Obi, N180,000. Others include Clark Engineering Company, N500,000; Ume Orimili, N100,000; proscribed NPP Njikoka, N27,230; while Jim Nwobodo and the NPP would be jointly liable to N1 million.

The tribunal had earlier discharged and acquitted the former Imo Governor Sam Mbakwe, on charges of receiving benefits valued at N77,000 from the Monier Construction Company. Air Commodore Mohammed said in the brief judgement that the evidence of the prosecution "fell far too short of proving the motive."

Chad Basin Official on Use of Lake Chad
AB210943 Lagos NAN in English 0910 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Maiduguri, Jun 20 (NAN) — The general manager of the Chad Basin Rural Development Authority, Alhaji Bunu Musa, said in Maiduguri yesterday that the authority realised more than 1 million naira from the sale of wheat between March and June.

Welcoming the Nigerian ambassador to Chad, Brig Samuel Olajide, to his office, Alhaji Bunu said that the authority's use of Lake Chad was not intended to prevent Chad Republic from developing its water resources. He said that the authority maintained an open-door policy with all the countries that share the lake and that any attempt by any of the countries to dam the lake would violate the Chad Basin Commission's international treaty on the use of the lake.

Alhaji Bunu urged the ambassador to ensure that Chad adhered to the treaty and assured the ambassador of the authority's cooperation. Brig Olajide had paid a similar visit to the Borno Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, where the commissioner, Alhaji Ahmed Godo Wali urged him to work for the improvement of trade between Nigeria and Chad.

Paper Denounces UK Rugby Tour of S. Africa
AB211128 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its second editorial, the *PUNCH* wants the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, SCSA, to take a strong measure against Britain for allowing her rugby team to tour South Africa.

It describes the British Government's renewed friendship with the racists as a letdown. The *PUNCH* advises African nations within the Commonwealth to reconsider their membership of the organization.

UPPER VOLTA

New ROK Ambassador Presents Credentials

AB211815 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, the head of state visited Kongoussi where he received the letters of credence of the new ROK ambassador. After the ceremony, a meeting on the various problems of the province was held. Give us the details, Bernard Kabore.

A new approach has now been adopted — no more secret and air-conditioned halls for new ambassadors to our country. Henceforth, the presentation of letters of credence is done under the trees of the Savanna in Upper Volta.

Yesterday at Kongoussi, His Excellency (Sin Ko), the ROK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his letters of credence to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution under the shade of a tree.

SADCC Information Ministers Meet in Botswana

MB210747 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] information ministers begins today in Gaborone. The meeting will discuss proposals for an economic bulletin covering the SADCC region and the need for a positive approach to the dissemination of information about SADCC. The results of the meeting will be reported to the SADCC summit meeting to be held in Gaborone next month. The Zambian minister of information and broadcasting will introduce the subject of the economic bulletin at today's meeting. The minister, Mr Chibanda, is already in Gaborone accompanied by his under secretary, Mr (Tsengo).

The Tanzanian delegation to the meeting will be led by the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Anna Makinda, and will include the director of information services, (Abdel Angororo). The Mozambican delegation will be led by the minister of information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, accompanied by the directors of the Mozambican *TEMPO* magazine, and the Mozambican news agency AIM. The news editor of Radio Mozambique, Mr Malate, will also be attending. The Lesotho delegation will be led by Mrs (Molapo), accompanied by Miss (Matamane).

Regional Approach Agreement Reached

MB211808 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The information ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] have agreed on the broad lines of a regional approach to enhance the flow of information about SADCC to the mutual benefit of member states. The meeting held in Gaborone this morning was chaired by the minister of public service and information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe.

According to a statement released after the meeting, the ministers said that cooperation among the SADCC states should bring significant benefits to the region. The ministers formulated recommendations for submission to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers to be held in Gaborone next month. They also expressed their appreciation to the Government of Botswana for hosting the meeting and for the hospitable manner in which the delegates have been received. Mr Kwelagobe was also commended for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting.

During their stay in Gaborone, the ministers paid a courtesy call on the president, Dr Quett Masire.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider ways of enhancing the dissemination of information about the SADCC. In particular, the ministers discussed a proposal for the establishment of a regionally based economic bulletin.

Zambia was represented by its minister of information and broadcasting services, Mr Chibanda. Tanzania was represented by the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Miss Anna Makinda. Mr Jose Luis Cabaco represented Mozambique in his capacity as minister of information. The Malawian minister of community services, Mr Kandawire, represented his country, while Zimbabwe was represented by its minister of home affairs, Mr Mubako, as acting minister of information and telecommunications. Mrs (Joyce Molapo) represented Lesotho. She is the permanent secretary in that country's Ministry of Information. Mr Kwelagobe represented Botswana. Delegates started leaving for their countries this afternoon.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Comments on Dos Santos Namibe Speech

MB202002 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[ANGOP commentary: "To Count on Our Own Strength"]

[Text] We must not expect someone else to solve our problems for us. This was said by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the president of the People's Republic of Angola, during the rally which he conducted in Namibe last week.

This statement by the supreme leader of Angola is simple and clear but has profound meaning. We should use it to seriously reflect on the problems our country faces, so that we can understand and face them better.

The situation inherited from the long years of colonialism dampened our spirit of initiative and commitment for the countless tasks which we face, especially for the least attentive. However, this can no longer serve as an excuse for the persistent lack of solutions to the problems the workers, civil servants, students at all levels, and combatants face today.

Complete economic independence will only be achieved with the commitment and dedication of everyone in production, defense, or studies. We can increase the levels of production, as we have already demonstrated, as long as we do the work.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, as an example: There are private enterprises which produce more than the enterprises of the state sector. He added: In the state enterprises there are more workers and sometimes the same means are available, but the work efficiency and productivity, that is, the quantity of products which each worker produces, is much lower. This statement leads us to the immediate conclusion that it is necessary to work with zeal and determination to increase and improve our production. And in this respect, each Angolan has to contribute to the great challenge which faces us: national reconstruction and the struggle for development and progress.

In this particular aspect, the guideline of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is very important. It notes that we must recover first that which we possess but fail to fully utilize. The application of all these principles requires the implementation of the guidelines set out by our vanguard MPLA-Labor Party and those from its leaders in particular. As recalled by Comrade Dos Santos, the provincial committees, the youth committees, and

those of the National Union of Angolan Workers and other social and mass bodies should represent an active example in the implementation of guidelines from higher authorities and make our people better understand the thoughts of our party leadership to bring about the unity of all our workers and thus enable us to first of all solve the most pressing problems.

An increase in awareness is needed because we must be well aware of the identity of our enemies — those who cooperate and collaborate with South Africa to prevent Angola from becoming truly independent — so that we may not lose hold of the victories already achieved in the political, economic, social, and military fields in Cahama, Mulondo, or in Caiundo. After the defeats the enemy suffered due to the vigilance and determination of our people, it is trying at all cost to find new ways of action.

Thus, we must look for new victories in the defense of the fatherland as well as in production. This will be possible only if we analyse the past so that we may better understand the phenomena and draw up plans for the future. This way, nobody else will be able to stop the flaming torch of our revolution. As always, we must also be fully aware that we must solve our own problems.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Egypt's Ghali Denies Ties With UNITA

MB211406 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 21 Jun (ANGOP) — Mr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, recently sent a message to Angolan Minister of External Affairs Jorge reiterating his government's desire to strengthen relations with Angola and describing as baseless rumors reports that his government maintains "contacts with the UNITA puppet gang in the payroll of Pretoria."

In his message, Mr Butrus Ghali maintains that his government only deals with the legitimate government of Angola. Accordingly, he regards the rumors now being spread "as having absolutely no foundation." The message, delivered to the Angolan foreign minister by Mr Ahmad Nabil as-Salawi, Egyptian ambassador to Angola, is understood to be an official statement of the Egyptian Government on this matter.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRK

BK220732 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jun (SPK) — A general accord of cooperation between the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party was concluded on 18 June in Luanda, during Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen's visit to the Angolan capital.

The accord is aimed at further developing and strengthening the cooperation between the two countries.

The signitaries were Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP, and Alfonso Vandunem M. Binda, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in charge of external relations. On the same day, the delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry left Luanda for Brazzaville.

ANGOP Discusses International Refugee Aid

MB202030 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda 20 June (ANGOP) — Angola is harboring about 100,000 refugees, of whom 70,000 are Namibians, 20,000 Zairians, including 2,000 who receive no assistance, and 9,000 South Africans. This information was contained in an official document issued in Luanda.

In assisting the refugees, the Angolan Government has established a policy of rapprochement aimed at reducing their dependence on the assistance being given by limiting it to the people who have been deprived of the most basic needs and giving priority to improving the living conditions of the refugees through medium-term projects.

The dispersion of the refugee camps throughout the national territory poses serious obstacles to providing logistics support, communications, and other kinds of assistance to the refugees. For this reason, the government is studying the most viable way of integrating and reintegrating the refugees. In order to meet the refugees' basic food needs, for example, the Angolan Government has put agricultural land at the disposal of the refugees, as in the case with the 6,000 hectares of land being utilized by the South African refugees in Malanje Province.

The government is also facing the problem of rehabilitating and integrating the displaced people and Angolan refugees returning to the country, estimated to number 1 million people. They too benefit from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] assistance program.

In collaboration with the State Secretariat for Social Affairs, the UNHCR has established contacts with different international institutions. Accordingly, there are a number of UNICEF projects, such as the one to provide water for the Namibian refugees, the World Food Program assistance projects, the projects of the Swedish international development authority and the assistance from the European Economic Community.

The implementation of the UNHCR projects for the Namibian and South African refugees is entrusted to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa, SWAPO and the ANC respectively, while the UNHCR is charged with the technical assessment and planning of projects in the construction sector. According to the official document, in 1982 alone $240,000 wasgiven to Zairean refugees to enable them to acquire clothes, blankets, seeds, and electric generators. In 1983, the same amount was given to them for the purchase of agricultural tools and for small artisan industries. This year, $197,000 of assistance is expected, which they will use to acquire equipment and establish wells for drinking water at the Zairean refugee camps.

As for the Namibian refugees, they benefited, according to the same document, from $2,374,137 in assistance in 1982, although the plans for last year and even this year have been delayed following some difficulties, particularly with regard to the development of definite plans of operation and the establishment of adequate equipment for the materialization of the projects.

SWAPO, in collaboration with the UNHCR, has contacted commercial firms to carry out the majority of the construction projects. Accordingly, a transit camp which benefited from $9,000 of assistance was established recently in Viana, Luanda. For this year, $4 million in assistance is expected for the Namibian refugees. It will be aimed at continuing and implementing projects in the sectors of education, agriculture, and professional activities for their self-sufficiency.

The program of assistance for the South African refugees in 1982 was aimed at purchasing the needed agricultural equipment, vehicles, equipment, and construction material to carry out agricultural activity and build dwellings at the Malanje camp. Accordingly, the refugees have received $350,000, most of which was used by the UNHCR to make purchases abroad this year. A multi-sector project has been conceived by the ANC, which proposed $770 of assistance [as received] to be used for the expansion of the Malanje farm, the purchase of trucks and their maintenance, and the construction of a transit center in Luanda.

Added to these sums is the supplementary assistance and different contributions received from humanitarian institutions in the form of medicine, medical equipment, clothes, tents, and bicycles. In 1982 and 1983 the assistance received from different humanitarian agencies amounted to about $1 million.

People's Defence Forces Kill 3 FNLA 'Bandits'

MB220725 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A total of three Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA]bandits were recently killed at Aldeia Nova in Banga municipality, Cuanza Norte Province, in an action carried out by People's Defense Organization forces stationed in that village. The three bandits included the general operational chief named (Benedicto Zula Matica). In the action, various war equipment was siezed from the bandits. Five members of the public were killed and six others injured when the bandits attempted to storm and capture the village.

UNITA Communique on Capture of Americans

MB221234 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 22 Jun 84

["Special Communique" issued at Jamba, Angola, on 3 June and signed by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi]

[Text] 1. In response to the MPLA offensive against UNITA territory, UNITA launched seven coordinated attacks in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Cuaz Cuanza Sul, and Uige on 12 June 1984.

2. The positions of Quibala, Vila Nova, Lunge, Kumbi, Uamba in Uige, [words indistinct] in Huambo were taken. An explosive device placed at the Huambo National Angolan Fuels Company offices partially destroyed the building.

3. In the attack on the strategic township of Quibala in Cuanza Sul, south of Dondo on the highway to Luanda, our forces achieved the following successes:

A. Many foreign nationals, including Americans, Portuguese, and Columbians, were captured.

B. A total of 120 trucks which were traveling to Huambo were destroyed.

C. A total of 17 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] members, including Chief of Staff of the 150th Brigade (Victor Pedro Manuel Mussonje), were captured.

D. A total of 210 FAPLA members and 30 Cuban personnel were killed.

E. Large quantities of arms and ammunition, including antiaircraft guns, were captured.

4. We regret capturing Americans, but as long as the civil war continues and our appeals for foreigners to keep away from battlefronts are ignored, incidents of this kind are inevitable.

5. During the clashes of 12 June 1984, 320 FAPLA members and 50 Cubans were killed, and several hundred others were wounded. UNITA suffered 15 dead and 35 wounded. Two are missing.

6. The MPLA offensives aimed at massacring the peasants and plundering their agricultural produce will be promptly countered by UNITA. If the offensives continue and if the threats of new offensives in July are implemented, UNITA will escalate the war using all the means at its disposal. Only the MPLA is to blame for the bloodshed still taking place in our fatherland. As long as there are no direct negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA, there is no other way but to engage in violence.

The struggle triumphs. United, we shall win.

Jamba, 13 June 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front;

[signed] President of UNITA Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi

UNITA Reports Victories in 4 Districts

PA211542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1201 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The antigovernment UNITA movement today announced in Lisbon that it killed 123 regular Army and 16 Cuban soldiers in operations carried out in Angola between 13 and 18 June.

UNITA reported that it captured 76 Army officers, along with war supplies and a number of vehicles, while suffering 12 deaths and 26 injuries in combat during the same period.

The operations took place in the eastern districts of Luanda and Moxico, Cuanza-Sul (central coast), and Uige (north), according to Jonas Zavimbi's movement.

BOTSWANA

Police Confirm SWAPO 'Terrorists' Jailed

MB210705 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Botswana police have confirmed that a number of SWAPO terrorists are serving prison sentences in Botswana after being found guilty of illegally possessing military weapons.

The acting commissioner of police, Mr (Norman Malaboka), told our correspondent in Windhoek in a telephone interview that he could not say how many SWAPO terrorists were in jail. They were taken prisoner earlier this year in western Botswana, which borders of South-West Africa/Namibia, with the military weapons in their possession.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Addresses BNP Briefing Session

MB212030 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister and leader of the Basotho National Party [BNP], the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, today addressed a well-attended briefing session which included top executives of the BNP and representatives of various sections within the party. The briefing session, which was held in Maseru, included members of the executive committee of the party, cabinet ministers, BNP members of parliament, representatives of the women's section of the party, representatives of constituency committees, and constituency liaison officers.

The session was meant to give the prime minister the opportunity to outline policy guidelines regarding matters of the party in general, and on the forthcoming general elections in particular. The meeting also adopted a resolution affirming the confidence of the party organs and the people in the leadership of the prime minister. The resolution condemned South Africa for its acts of establishing political parties in Lesotho, whose aims are simply to undermine Lesotho's independence.

The resolution commended Dr Jonthan for having preserved Lesotho's integrity and its image at home and abroad. The meeting assured the prime minister of support in eliminating elements whose aim is to subvert Lesotho. It also congratulated Dr Jonathan for having guided Lesotho's economic development to fulfill Basotho aspirations to maintain their independence.

In conclusion, the meeting expressed its appreciation to the country's security forces for having defended their nation, and expressed confidence in their continued defense of Lesotho.

MALAWI

Japanese Official Arrives, Comments on Aid

MB220615 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Malawi today received road maintenance equipment worth approximately 2,240,000 kwacha purchased under Phase II of a Japanese government grant. The minister of finance, Mr Edward Bwanali, received the equipment on behalf of the government while the Japanese ambassador to Malawi, Mr Kazuo Murakami, presented the equipment on behalf of his government at a ceremony in Lilongwe.

Meanwhile, the Japanese vice foreign minister, Mr Ishimatsu Kitagawa, has pledged more assistance to Malawi in various fields of development. Mr Kitagawa was speaking on arrival in Lilongwe today for a 3-day visit, during which he will exchange notes for Phase III grants to Malawi on road maintenance and food production. In his speech to reporters. the Japanese vice foreign minister said his government was sympathetic to the situation prevailing in developing countries, including Malawi. He said his visit will enable him to see the situation on the spot and assess to what extent his government could assist Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Comments on Nkomati, 'Bandits,' Reshuffle

MB210741 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano said in Stockholm, Sweden, on Tuesday that it is still too soon to assess the results of the Nkomati Accord. Speaking in an interview with the Swedish radio, Minister Chissano said, however, that South Africa has been respecting the accord because since it was signed our country has not suffered any direct South African aggression.

Answering a question on why the armed bandits have continued to operate despite the nonaggression accord with South Africa, Minister Joaquim Chissano stressed that the end of the armed bandits will result from the combat that is being waged against them in Mozambique. We have never entertained illusions that the bandits would automatically end with the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the Mozambican foreign minister stressed. However, he added, the armed bandits are now desperate and facing many logistical difficulties.

Minister Joaquim Chissano also spoke about the recent government reshuffle in our country, stating that it is in accordance with the implementation of the fourth Frelimo Party congress recommendations to equip the state apparatus up to the standard of the country's development requirements. Joaquim Chissano has been in Stockholm taking part in a joint meeting of the foreign ministers of the frontline states and the Nordic countries, which began yesterday. A source in the Mozambican delegation told AIM that the African ministers have adopted the Arusha frontline summit declaration as the guiding line during all debates to be held on Southern Africa.

Gen Dos Santos Attends Training Ceremony

MB210813 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Major General Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and the leader of Sofala Province, today presided over the closing session of the first basic military training course of the People's Militia in Dondo District. The leader of Sofala Province described this first course as a point of departure for the engagement of all the militiamen in military training to fulfill the party guideline of liquidating [words indistinct] the armed bandits.

What is more, a People's Militia command was recently established in the locality [word indistinct] on the outskirts of [word indistinct] city. It is aimed at enabling a greater coordination of [word indistinct] in the fight against the enemy. In Gorongoza district, still in Sofala, a self-defense course is also under way. It is being attended by workers from different enterprises in that area.

Cites Need for Links

MB220721 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and leader of Sofala Province, stressed the need to link the central part of the country with the various other areas and enable success in the struggle for peace and economic progress by establishing railroads and roads in the country. Major General Marcelino dos Santos was speaking at the closing session of the basic military course for People's Militia, the first of its kind to be held in Sofala Province.

Referring to the importance of the course on political and military training, Marcelino dos Santos mentioned that the city of Beira is important to the country's economic development, and to that of neighboring countries in the region.

NAMIBIA

Van Niekerk Denies Nuclear Waste Negotiations

MB220608 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says neither he nor anyone in his office is involved in negotiations on the storage of nuclear waste in South-West Africa. Dr Van Niekerk was reacting in Windhoek to reports in this connection.

The member of the white executive committee concerned with finance, Mr (Jan de Wet), announced earlier this week in the Legislative Assembly that the committee had been approached by a foreign consortium of companies on the possibility of dumping nuclear waste in South-West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Released CSSR Hostages Arrive in Johannesburg

MB221301 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1252 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA — Twenty Czechoslovakian hostages who were held by the Angolan UNITA rebel movement for more than 15 months were released at an undisclosed spot in the southern Angolan bush today and flown to Johannesburg on the first leg of their flight to freedom.

The hostages, who were accompanied by the Czechoslovakian deputy foreign minister, Mr Stanislav Svoboda, who has been given transit rights in South Africa, arrived at Jan Smuts airport at 1.34 pm today on a C130 hercules aircraft, chartered by the International Red Cross.

The group will spend about two hours at Jan Smuts airport while the plane is refuelled for their journey to Kinshasa later this afternoon. They will return to Czechoslovakia on a flight from Kinshasa.

Mr Svoboda arrived in Angola this week via South Africa to finalise the hostages' release.

The 20 hostages, who were handed over to Red Cross officials from Geneva, in Angola this morning, were captured during a raid on an industrial complex in western Angola in March last year. Their release followed months of protracted negotiations between UNITA and the Czechoslovak Government.

Leave for Kinshasa

MB221550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1530 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA — Twenty Czechoslovaks who were flown to South Africa today after being released by the Angolan Rebel movement, UNITA, after 15 months in capitivity in the southern Angolan bush, departed from Jan Smuts Airport late this afternoon for Kinshasa, before being flown home to Czechoslovakia.

They are being flown to Kinshasa on a aircraft chartered by the International Red Cross.

Hostages Illustrate Shift in Angolan Realities

MB220758 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr Stanislav Svoboda, is in southern Angola today as a guest of Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA movement. Mr Svoboda will be present at a ceremony at which 20 Czechoslovaks who have been held by UNITA since March last year will be released into his care. A month ago it was a British foreign office official, Sir John

Leahy, who attended a similar ceremony at Dr Savimbi's headquarters to receive 10 British citizens who were being freed.

The two events, one involving a committed member of the Soviet alliance and the other a leading Western state, signal dramatic changes in the political situation in Angola with probable effects on the whole of Southern Africa. Events like these are forcing the outside world to take note and by implication also to recognize officially the new political realities in Angola.

The first stems from the big advances that have been made in the past year by UNITA in its war with the MPLA. As a result, UNITA is now the effective government controlling vast stretches of Angola. So far has its reach extended that it is able to move almost at will against even heavily defended industrial areas, as the regular capture and repatriation of expatriate skilled workers demonstrates.

Dr Savimbi has stated repeatedly that there will be no peace in that region unless the MPLA negotiates a settlement with UNITA. His movement has become a military force that cannot be left out of account in any political initiatives. That fact has important implications not only for Angola's future but for Southern Africa. For one of the main conditions set by Dr Savimbi for a negotiated settlement with the MPLA is that the Cuban troops in the country must be withdrawn. The demand goes to the heart of the dispute over the Cuban presence and its relevance to the South-West African issue.

The MPLA claim that the Cuban troops are only in Angola to protect the country against South African forces occupying southern areas has been undercut by the withdrawal that has been underway for the past few months. In fact, Dr Savimbi points out, the Cubans were sent to Angola originally to enable the MPLA to remain in government after it had seized power, and they are still carrying out that task. Their first purpose is to ensure that a Soviet-inclined political party, having gained power in an important Southern African state, is not removed through organized popular resistance.

Further, in accordance with the strategic objective contained in that purpose, they have the task of supporting subversion elsewhere and especially at present in South-West Africa. Hence, their active involvement in SWAPO's terrorism campaign. The military presence of 35,000 Cubans in Angola is both a national and a regional issue. On both levels the UNITA movement is insisting on being a full negotiating partner in resolving it, and Dr Savimbi is showing that he has the muscle to enforce his demand.

Paper Scores Criticism of Accords With Neighbors

MB212015 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Jun 84 p 16

[Editorial: "Is This Blackmail?"]

[Text] In numerous quarters abroad, chiefly from the mouths of liberal politicians, the accords which South Africa has signed with her immediate neighbors are being described as ruses and of no value whatever. Recently Senator Edward Kennedy, addressing a UN conference on apartheid, said the accords were reached due to the hitting-power of the defense force, by which he was inferring that the countries were blackmailed by South Africa.

However, the facts contradict this argument and make it clear that hatred for the Republic is the motive for such reasoning. Yesterday, South African Airways announced that an agreement had been signed with Mozambique for the repair and maintenance of Maputo's aircraft. If that is not real assistance to a neighbor, we would like to know what is. An agreement providing for the repair of Mozambican ships in Durban harbor is also in the pipeline. Can that be called blackmailing a neighbor?

Naturally, these foreign critics drag in South Africa's internal policies whenever they deliver a speech, but how are the two issues related? In the first place, these foreigners have no right to judge our internal policies, although they are only too eager to do so. In the second place, we cannot see what accords and real assistance have to do with domestic issues.

Fortunately there has recently been a better understanding of South Africa's situation abroad, but we will have to expect, as that understanding increases, that our real enemies will use every means to undo it.

Radio Cites CIA Head on Soviet Role in Region

MB211750 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Soviets in Africa"]

[Text] Reflecting the somber view prevailing in Western intelligence circles, Mr William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has given warning of what he calls the creeping imperialism of the Soviet Union in Southern Africa. In a speech before a group of American business leaders, he rejected the increasingly popular view that the Soviets are gradually reducing their commitments in this part of the world.

A variety of recent analyses have suggested that Moscow has become disillusioned with the results of its efforts to gain influence in Africa and, especially, Southern Africa. The humiliation of Grenada, where Soviet and Cuban military representatives were driven out, is assumed to have made the Soviet Union wary of a repetition elsewhere. Professor David Albright, of the College of Air Warfare, also believes it is beginning to realize that the price of gaining influence in Africa is much higher than it bargained for. Earlier, *U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT* came to the conclusion that Africa was turning its back on the Soviet Union; countries had realized that it could not offer much more than arms.

As Mr Casey implies, there is a measure of wishful thinking in the analyses. The conclusions are hardly borne out by the facts on which they are purportedly based. What does seem to be under way is a shift in emphasis in the Kremlin's strategy and a consolidation of its military, economic, and diplomatic power to facilitate alternative arrangements, if these should be needed. The approach was followed with success in north Africa and on

the Horn, when Moscow shifted its allegiance from Egypt to Libya, and from Somalia to Ethiopia. In southern Africa it is still offloading large quantities of sophisticated arms in Angola and has, if anything, intensified its diplomatic activities. Countries like Lesotho and Botswana now accomodate exceptionally large missions.

The recent cooperation initiatives in the subcontinent have certainly had no discernable effect on Soviet involvement.

Spokesman Denies UNITA's Savimbi Visiting RSA
MB220600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The South African Government has denied reports that the leader of UNITA, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is in South Africa. The *FINANCIAL MAIL* in Johannesburg reported yesterday that Dr Savimbi was in Johannesburg as guest of the editor of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, Mr Tertius Myburgh.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said Dr Savimbi was definitely not in South Africa. Mr Myburgh has also denied that he is acting as host to Dr Savimbi.

Colored Party May Cut Constitutional Support
MB220740 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The government's new constitution is facing its biggest threat yet. The colored Labor Party may withdraw if it is not allowed to put up candidates for the Indian parliament. In terms of current legislation the practice is illegal and talks on the issue are taking place between the Labor Party and the government. Labor Party Leader Alan Hendrickse says he will have to look again at his participation in the tricameral parliament if the government does not allow him to field Indian candidates in the August elections:

[Begin Hendrickse recording] Then the whole question of bona fides comes into the question and we will have to reconsider our whole question of our putting up candidates and our participation. [end recording]

Minister Scorns Attempts at Intimidation
MB220809 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The South African minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says one of the cornerstones of a civilized and progressive country is the orderly and peaceful coexistence of its people. Speaking at a Prisons Service presentation parade near Cape Town, he said there were attempts from both inside and outside the country to destroy this cornerstone by the use of intimidation and violence. He said no self-respecting country could allow this and the government would not allow itself to be intimidated by such actions.

Mr Heunis said the new constitutional dispensation and the coming colored and Indian elections were proof of this. He also referred to the world-wide concern at the increase in crime which was also taking place in South Africa. He said 45 percent of the country's prisons population consisted of people jailed for violent crimes, while 45 percent were in jail for economic crimes such as theft, housebreaking, and fraud. Mr Heunis said it was untrue that the prison population of South Africa consisted mainly of people who had committed trivial offenses.

Man Killed in Bethal Blast Identified as ANC
MB221005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pretoria, June 22, SAPA — A black man killed in a blast in the magistrate's court building in Bethal in the Eastern Transvaal last Saturday night had been positively identified as an ANC terrorist, a senior police spokesman confirmed in Pretoria today.

He said the man, whose name has not yet been released, was believed to be responsible for the blast, which caused only slight damage to the building. The explosive device was placed in the Agricultural Technical Services Office, housed in the court building. Witnesses said they had seen the man, carrying something in his hands, on the premises moments before the explosion.

4 Injured in Police Raid on Squatter Camp
MB210708 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Eyewitnesses at the Nyanga squatter camp say police have injured four people by firing rubber bullets at them. Beatty Hofmeyer reports:

[Hofmeyer] Three women and a baby girl received injuries from rubber bullets during a raid on the camp conducted by the Western Cape Development Board. Police Liaison Officer (Jan Carlets) said a large crowd of squatters threw stones at the police, who then used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse them. In today's raid more than 100 shelters were demolished, while 50 shelters were destroyed in a similar raid yesterday.

SWAZILAND

Mfanasibili Share in Import Company 'Nominal'
MB211036 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Mbabane — A leading member of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili, yesterday described his shareholding in one of the companies under investigation in the R13-million customs fraud as a nominal share of only R1. Prince Mfanasibili, a senior prince of the realm and major political figure, is a shareholder in Liberty Investments, a subsidiary of the conglomorate Ocean Distributors.

Ocean Distributors is the registered owner of a fictitional bonded warehouse in Mbabane where nearly 270 consignments of goods were purportedly sent from South Africa.

Payment of import duties of R13-million on these consignments was the third pending their release from the warehouse.

As the warehouse was non-existent, the goods entered the Southern African Customs Union without charge and thus deprived the four parters — South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho — of at least R13-million.

In an interview yesterday Prince Mfanasibili said of his shareholding in Liberty Investments: "I only had a 1 percent share worth one elangeni (R1)...I sincerely did not know about it's activities. I was a passive partner."

Liberty Investments was originally founded by an ex-patriot from Mozambique, Mr Hassan Patel, and he, Prince Mfanasibili, agreed to take out a nominal shareholding to facilitate the registration of the company in Swaziland, Prince Mfanasibili said.

He had done so to help Mr Patel after being introduced to him by a mutual friend.

Mr Patel was the principal director of Ocean Distributors until his resignation on March 31, 1984, shortly before South African customs officials tipped Swaziland off about the fraud. The fraud has since become a focal point in a power struggle in Swaziland between the former Minister of Finance, Dr Simon Nxumalo, and his allies and Liqoqo, spearheaded by Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi.

Dr Nxumalo was dismissed shortly after he had ordered an investigation into the fraud and charged that people in "high places" were involved.

His dismissal sparked speculation that he was removed to protect people in "high places".

Prince Mfanasibili, however, denied yesterday that Dr Nxumalo had been sacked because he initiated an investigation into the fraud. Dr Nxumalo had been axed because he was the leader of a "gang of four" who were planning a coup against the Queen Regent to deprive her of executive power, Prince Mfanasibili said.

He further charged that Dr Nxumalo had tried to use the fraud as a weapon against his political rivals to further his own ambitions.

Liqoqo had acted against Dr Nxumalo because it was its duty to protect the monarchy and to preserve all its powers for the 16-year-old heir to the throne Prince Makosetive, Prince Mfanasibili added.

Dr Nxumalo has repudiated the charges against him, declaring that he would welcome the opportunity to defend himself in open court.

Swaziland's ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, is conducting an investigation into the fraud. As Mr Mabila is secretary of the Liqoqo, there is scepticism in some circles about the investigation.

Mr Mabila, however, pointed out yesterday that his investigations were paralleled by separate investigations by South African customs officials and Swazi police. "I am in any case bound by an oath to exercise my duty without fear or favour," Mr Mabila said.

Queen Regent Speaks at Reception of ROK Envoy
MB211045 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Queen Regent Ntombi yesterday joined world leaders in calling for a united front to fight the raising wave of international terrorism.

The queen was addressing the Korean Ambassador, Mr Suk Jae Kang, who presented a fleet of 16 vehicles as a gift to Swaziland from the South Korean Government.

She was referring to the attempt last year to assassinate the Korean head of state in which cabinet ministers and other officials were killed by a bomb blast. She described it as dastardly and called on the international community to condemn such acts and the consequent carnage.

"It is our fervent wish that world peace and stability will prevail," the Queen said.

In reply, the Korean envoy expressed gratitude for the support of his country has received from the Swaziland Government in the international community and stressed that South Korea would continue to seek unity of the Korean people.

"In recent history, our country has been divided into north and South due to foreign intervention, but we continue to strive for our freedom and unity," he said.

In his speech, the Korean envoy stated that his country imports between E10 million to E15 million a year from Swaziland. He stressed the need to strengthen relations and increase commodity trade among the third world countries.

In her speech, the Queen pointed out that Swaziland was facing the same dilemma as Korea as far as seeking national unity was concerned. She referred to the land issue with South Africa and the fact that Swazi nation was also divided through foreign intervention.

"Our hope is that one day the aspirations of the Swazi people will be fulfilled and unity achieved," the Queen said referring to Ngwavuma and Kangwane.

The vehicles donated were two Asia busses, seven kiamaster busses and seven Hyndai LDV vans.

Yesterday the Queen also met the United Nations resident representative, Mr John Gorden, and the Belgian ambassador, De Clerk Louis, who are leaving.

Present at the palace meeting were members of the Supreme Council of State, senior members of the Royal Family and cabinet ministers.

After the meetings the Queen came out of the palace to inspect the vehicles.

ZAMBIA

Botha Offer To Leave Namibia Called 'Ludicrous'

MB210647 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] What is Pretoria up to again? Surely not at this stage, when everybody was becoming hopeful for progress in the Namibian independence dispute.

The prime minister of South Africa, Pieter Botha, who is on an eight-nation European opinion-touting tour, has goofed by his latest utterance that Pretoria is ready to leave Namibia as long as Western countries can take over the administration.

By Western countries Botha means the moribund contact group of five — United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — for how else would he conveniently choose to blunder in West Germany?

The proposal is ludicrous and should be rejected with haste and deserved contempt. If it is backed by any country it will be introducing yet another and possibly more extraneous element in the negotiations.

It is clear that Botha has been beaten on the Cuban linkage issue, but being a chief of time-buying tactics, he has brought in a new one from his box of tricks.

He has done this at every turn but this time everyone must call his bluff. Since 1949 South Africa has been defying the United Nations over Namibia. By UN Resolution 2145 of 1966 the Pretoria mandate over the territory was terminated and the world body assumed responsibility.

Unfortunately, Pretoria has not obeyed as the story needs no repetition that up to now South Africa, not the UN, is the de facto administrator in Namibia.

But why should Botha choose a Western country to take over instead of telling the UN that he is defeated and as the rightful authority it should handle matters since the groundwork has been laid down under Resolution 435?

He has calculated his moves and hopes that one Western country is likely to support him, as America (which is actually the inventor of linkage) has done over the Cubans issue.

Already instead of American Secretary of State for African Affairs [as published] Chester Crocker condemning Botha's new proposal right away, he is travelling to Italy for a meeting with the South African leader.

The world should watch Crocker on this. Pretoria should not be backed at all; it must be condemned without reservation.

We say this because by the new element, Botha will be undoing the peace process that South Africa and neighbouring independent African states have started.

After Swaziland, after Angola and after Mozambique, the next step was supposed to be Namibia and then South Africa itself.

Pretoria should not turn the clock back; it must move forward. What Botha suggested, as SWAPO President Sam Nujoma observes, amounts to taking Namibia as a slave from one master to another.

That is unacceptable. South Africa must leave Namibia to march to independence. The people on Namibia will determine their future; they cannot remain "slaves" indefinitely.

ZIMBABWE

House Speaker Calls for Single Voters Roll

MB210724 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Dydimus Mutasa, says empathy among the white voters to register on the white voters' roll reflects the need for change in the attitudes of minority parties in parliament. In an interview with ZIANA, Comrade Mutasa said he believed there should be one voters' roll which will represent the interests of every voter. He said the fact that the Republican Front cannot even stand against independents in a by-election is a clear indication that the white voters have lost faith in it. Comrade Mutasa said it is clear from the low polls in by-elections that the minority parties do not represent the interests of the majority of Zimbabweans. He added that there is need for a one-party state, which will represent the interests of the majority.

Relative Calm in Midlands After Party Violence

MB211906 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Relative calm has returned to the Midlands capital, Gweru, after a rash of violence during which 5 people died and more than 200 were injured. ZIANA reports that several people interviewed said there were no incidents last night and early today. The violence was sparked by the recent murders by dissidents of ZANU-PF officials in the district. Authorities at Kwe Kwe General Hospital, where several of the injured people have been admitted, refused to comment about the condition of the injured people.

Meanwhile, evidence of the unrest was still visible today, with several houses in both high and low density suburbs destroyed and windows and doors broken.

HERALD Calls for End to 'Vigilante Violence'

AB211245 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Harare, Jun 21 (AFP) — Zimbabwe's influential semi-governmental HERALD newspaper today called for an end to recent inter-party violence which yesterday left five people dead and 200 injured in one incident in the Midlands Province town of Kwe Kwe.

The feuding has involved supporters of Zimbabwe's two main black nationalist parties, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party and vetran nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

An editorial in today's issue of the *HERALD* called for peaceful protests instead of the near-riots that have been occurring during a week-long ZANU-PF campaign of demonstrations against ZAPU in six cities in Midlands Province, which is located south of here in the centre of the country.

"Violence begets violence and unless strenuous efforts are made to damp down the passions of the anti-ZAPU demonstrations loose in the midlands the blood-letting and destruction can only get worse," the newspaper said, in the first public call for the demonstrators to be restrained.

Mr Nkomo has denounced government ministers and ZANU for encouraging the incidents, in which ZAPU offices have been ransacked and burned down, the homes of his supporters stoned, and individual ZAPU members attacked and beaten.

"How can this government condone riots, havoc and plunder? If they were against the violence one would expect them to have made a statement against it. Instead some of them have gone on record congratulating some of the demonstrators," said Mr Nkomo from his home in the southwestern city of Bulawayo yesterday.

Admitting that the campaign of demonstrations had got dangerously out of control, the *HERALD* editorial urged people to stop the vigilante violence.

"The helplessness of the police in the face of the (?huge crowd) gathered in Gweru (the Midlands city where ZAPU offices were burned down and 35 people injured on Monday) and elsewhere when the violence was at its height is not the least disturbing aspect of this whole sorry business," the paper said. "Let's have an end to the violence: Zimbabwe has seen enough of it."

Meanwhile the Midlands city of Kwe Kwe, where five people died yesterday, was reported calm today, with business open as usual.

Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency said that the homes of at least 30 ZAPU supporters were burned down in yesterday's violence.

Atrocity Commission Ready To Publish Report

MB210657 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The committee of inquiry into alleged atrocities by security forces in Matebeleland believes it has enough evidence now to publish its report. The committee chairman, Comrade Simplisius Chihambakwe, said the report could be handed over to the government soon but those with information can still submit it.

The Ministry of Defense established the committee in June last year to investigate and report on acts of attrocities allegedly committed by members of the security forces against the civilian population in Matebeleland during operations against dissidents.

Visiting Japanese Vice Minister Meets With Mugabe

MB211316 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The visiting Japanese parliamentary vice minister for foreign affairs, Mr Ishimatsu Kitagawa, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his official residence. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mugabe hailed the relations between Zimbabwe and Japan, saying they have continued to grow since independence. He also expressed the hope that the economic relations between the two countries will continue to be strengthened. In reply, Mr Kitagawa pledged his country's continued assistance to Zimbabwe.

Meets With Chidzero

MB210703 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, says measures taken by the government not to allow the remittance of dividends to shareholders abroad will be reviewed at the end of the year or early next year. Comrade Chidzero told the visiting Japanese vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ishimatsu Kitagawa, that the government was forced to take these measures to enable it to save foreign currency to import food, mining, industrial, and agricultural equipment. He assured Mr Kitagawa that the financial aid given to Zimbabwe by other countries, including Japan, is put to good use.

Signs Aid Pacts

MB220600 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Japan have signed two grant agreements worth more than $6 million for increased food production and the provision of rice. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, and the visiting Japanese vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ishimatsu Kitagawa.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chidzero said Zimbabwe has had to import food because of the drought, and it would be impossible to assure food security within the Southern African Development Coordination Conference region without expanding the farming sector and increasing the levels of food production. He said one part of the agreement will enable Zimbabwe to buy Japanese crop chemicals, fertilizers, and equipment for use by the agricultural and rural development authority agents. The minister said Japan has responded to the drought situation by providing more than $3 million dollars which is to be used in buying Pakistan rice. This will be expected in the country in about 3 and 1/2 months time.

In reply, Mr Kitagawa said his visit to one of the country's communal areas has enabled him to view the seriousness of the effects of the drought. He expressed hopes that his country's gift of more than 7,000 tons of rice will help to improve the situation.

Mugabe Assures Farmers of Drought Assistance
MB210821 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has appealed to the Agricultural Finance Corporation, AFC, to extend its services to peasants, if the rural areas are to be transformed from subsistence to a market-oriented economy. Officially opening the 13.5 million dollar Furima House in Harare today, Comrade Mugabe said there are thousands of peasants who need the corporation's assistance. The prime minister said new methods whereby interpersonal credit and marketing facilities can be effectively expanded for those farmers must be found.

He said since independence the task of development has been towards extending agricultural services and facilities for communal farmers, and those under the government's resettlement program. However, Comrade Mugabe said an essential principle of rural development is making the facilities available to the farmer. He pointed out that the increase in the volume of loans sponsored by the AFC has created growth in all other parts of the economy, distribution, marketing, and manufacturing.

The prime minister assured the agricultural industry that the government will (?always) plan to assist farmers overcome the financial difficulty they are facing because of the drought. Comrade Mugabe praised private companies who contributed towards the building of the Furima House, which will house the offices of the AFC headquarters.

Trade Minister Opens Harare PTA Meeting
MB211335 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, opened the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, intergovernmental commission of experts meeting in Harare today. Comrade Hove said the 6-day meeting will concentrate on finalizing discussions on the reduction of tariffs to meet the deadline of 1 July, when the PTA will be formally launched. Comrade Hove urged delegates to the meeting to examine passive trade and try to minimize bottlenecks on interstate movement of goods.

New Rehabilitation Program for Refugees
MB210749 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The government and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] have drafted a 1984 displaced persons' rehabilitation program which will cost more than 3 million dollars. The representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Harare, Mr (Ayode Refalda), told the ZBC that the money will be used to establish four temporary camps to receive and shelter displaced Mozambicans. He said his office has already advanced 1 million dollars for this purpose and the EEC will provide food aid in the form of white maize and beans.

Mr (Refalda) said the work of the UNHCR in Zimbabwe has been facilitated by the passing of the Refugee Act and the cooperation given by various government ministries.

Official Tours Matabeleland; Rally planned
MB220747 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The provincial governor for Matabeleland North, Comrade Daniel Ngwenya, is on a familiarization tour of Matabeleland North District. Yesterday, Comrade Ngwenya, who was accompanied by the provincial administrator, Comrade Jacob Mudenda, visited Lupare District, about 300 km from Bulawayo. The familiarization tour, which started on Monday and ends today at Tsholotsho, has already taken the governor to (Bubi), Hwange, and Mutare.

There will be a rally at (Sandy's) Square in Bulawayo on Sunday. The minister of state for political affairs and provincial development coordination, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, and the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, will address the meeting.

The secretary for information and publicity for ZANU-PF in Matabeleland North Province, Comrade Edward Chifamba, said the rally is aimed at informing the people of government policy. Meanwhile, Comrade Chifamba has called on all ZANU-PF district officials, youth leaders, and members of the women's league to meet at the party's offices in Bulawayo today at 1730.